Weather
Foggy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.0 and the minimum 64.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84.6 and 61.5.

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SCENE IS TENSE AS GERMANS GET TERMS OF TREATY

Delegates Face Assemblage Of All Allies, Great And Small

CEREMONY BRIEF

Clemenceau Speaks After Which Document Is Presented

INSULT IS SEEN

Brockdorff-Rantzau Keeps To His Seat While Making Reply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Versailles, May 5.—Instead of fifty-four Allied plenipotentiaries, the German delegates faced eighty, as it was decided at the last moment to include all the nations, great and small, who had declared war or broken off relations with Germany, thus impressing the enemy delegates with the tremendous coalition their ex-rulers had evoked.

Five American delegates sat on the right and five British on the left of M. Clemenceau. Two Canadians, two Australians, one new Zealander and five Japanese sat among the delegates outside the long table on M. Clemenceau's left, on the inside of which there were two South Africans and two Indians, while two Siamese, one representative of the Hedjaz and two Chinese were accommodated on the inside of the table on M. Clemenceau's right.

The Germans sat at a table barring the horse-shoe of Allied tables, thus completing the rectangle. There was no crowding anywhere.

Entrance Of Germans

"The Conference impressed me as being more dignified than the previous plenary sitting," is the correspondent's description.

The Germans entered accompanied by a French officer, bowed in silence and took their places. All were sombrely garbed in black morning-coats with dark neck-ties, Herr Landsberg's flaming beard being the only note of color.

Practically the whole sitting was occupied by the speech made by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, to which no reply was made, M. Clemenceau declaring the sitting finished when von Brockdorff-Rantzau ended.

It was noteworthy that M. Clemenceau spoke standing up while von Brockdorff-Rantzau read his speech seated.

Presentation Of Treaty

Versailles, May 7.—The Treaty of Peace was presented to the German delegates at the Trianon Palace Hotel shortly after 3 p.m. in the presence of all the Allied and Associated nations. The sitting closed at 3.51 p.m.

President Wilson and the American delegates arrived at the hotel at 2:50 and were followed by Mr. Lloyd George and the other British delegates. The British and American representatives received an ovation.

The Germans arrived in three motor cars on the stroke of 3. They received a cold reception. A number of Allied officers on the steps of the hotel saluted them.

M. Clemenceau opened the meeting. He said that they were ready for peace on their own conditions. The time had come to settle accounts. Everything would be done with courtesy but this second Treaty of Versailles had cost them too much not to take all necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace would be a lasting one. The German Delegation would be given a maximum period of fifteen days to present, in English and French, their written observations on the whole treaty. Before the expiration of this period the Germans would be entitled to send their replies on particular headings of the Treaty or to ask questions. The Supreme Council, after examining these observations, would reply in writing and determine the period in which the Germans must give their final answer.

While this speech was being translated into English, M. Duasma, the Secretary-General of the Conference, quietly walked across to the Ger-

(Continued on Page 7)

American Flier First To Cross The Atlantic

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, May 18.—(Received at Koukaza Station).—The American seaplane N. C. 4 arrived at the Azores yesterday morning (May 17) at 11:25 after a flight of 10 hours 19 minutes across the Atlantic.

The N. C. 1 sends a wireless signal that she is in distress and has lost her way in the fog. Destroyers are searching for her.

No news has been received concerning N. C. 3.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 9.—Three U.S. Navy seaplanes have started from Rockaway Beach for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the first stage of their attempt to fly the Atlantic. Commander Towers is leading with N.C.3.

The stages are Halifax, Trepassy, the Azores, Lisbon, Plymouth.

New York, May 9.—The first Trans-Atlantic flight was begun Thursday when three N. C. aeroplanes left the government air station at Rockaway Beach at ten o'clock today on the first leg of their journey from Rockaway Beach to Halifax, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles.

Commander John S. Towers was at the helm of N. C. 3, Lieut.-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger at the helm of N. C. 1, and Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read at the helm of N. C. 4.

St. Johns, May 11.—It is expected that an American Blimp dirigible will accompany the American aviators when they start on their flight across the Atlantic.

St. Johns, May 10.—Two American seaplanes have arrived at Trepassy 81 miles southwest of St. Johns.

The American airmen expect to attempt the flight to the Azores at the end of next week.

A Handley-Page machine has arrived on board a steamer.

New York, May 9.—The missing seaplane N. C. 4, which was flying to Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been towed into Chatham Harbor, Mass., with all safe on board. The machine was forced to descend owing to engine trouble.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 8.—Two of the American seaplanes have arrived from Rockaway Beach.

[There is a discrepancy in the foregoing messages. One says it was the N. C. 4 that completed the flight. Another says the N. C. 4 has had to be towed in.—Ed. Note.]

New Plan To Finance China Framed At Paris Meeting At Call Of U.S. Government

Bank Consortium Is Reorganised And Agreement Reached On Basis Of Future Loans To China; Mr. Abbott Is Called Home

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—Replying to the note regarding Chinese finance addressed by the Government of the United States to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Japan, a meeting of the delegates of the banking groups was held in Paris yesterday and general agreement reached regarding the basis of the new International Consortium to combine the interests of the banking groups in China to grant financial, administrative and industrial loans to the Chinese Government. The future participation of the Belgian group was provided for.

Thomas W. Lamont represented the American group, including thirty banks; M. Odageri of the Yokohama Specie Bank represented Japan, M. Simon of the Indo-China Bank represented France, and Sir Charles S. Addis, of the Bank of England, Great Britain.

The chief object of the new consortium will be to finance the railways of China and to encourage industries.

Abbott, Asked To Return

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—Mr. Abbott, who came to China a couple of months ago to investigate the financial situation on behalf of the American group of banks which is to be a part of the new consortium now being formed, has received a cablegram from Messrs. J. P. Morgan, who are head of the American Group, asking him to return as quickly as possible for the purpose of informing them what is the present situation in China and to participate in the conferences which will consider the degree and character of the help which must be extended to China in order that China may improve her position. Owing to the cable being delayed, in order to reach the first vessel leaving Yokohama, Mr. Abbott leaves Peking today for Japan via

BRITAIN TAKES STEPS TO UNBURDEN CABLES

Government Messages Which Have Precedence Are To Be Somewhat Curtailed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, today, during question time, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, Postmaster-General, stated that he had taken steps to secure the curtailment of the large amount of Government traffic to which the recent heavy delay in telegraphic communication, especially with the Far East, is partly due, and to obviate commercial traffic being delayed in favor of Government messages which were not really urgent. Certain important cables which were interrupted recently had been repaired but the American Pacific Cable was still interrupted, throwing extra work on the British cables. It was expected that this cable would be repaired in

Fifth Liberty Loan Far Over-Subscribed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 11.—The Fifth Liberty Loan has been largely oversubscribed, it is estimated by fifteen hundred million dollars.

BRITISH OFFICER FLIES FROM MOSUL TO ENGLAND

Lieut.-Colonel Wilson Makes Long Trip In Biplane In One Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, of the British staff in Mesopotamia, in a biplane, has made the flight from Mosul to England in one week. He crossed the desert from Mosul to Cairo in one day.

Madrid To London

London, May 12.—Colonel Beatty has achieved a record flight from Madrid to London of 987 miles in 11 hours and 55 minutes, stopping at Pau and Tours to refill the tanks of his machine.

Two Fliers Reach Madrid

Madrid, May 10.—Two D. H. aeroplanes which left England on the 7th arrived in Madrid yesterday evening.

Chalons-sur-Saone, May 9.—One out of five British aeroplanes flying from London to India fell in a tree at Givry-sur-Orbize, owing to engine trouble. It then nose-dived to the ground. The pilot was injured and the aeroplane wrecked.

Britain Removes Bars On Exports Of Silver

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—The War Trade Department has informed the London silver market that any export licenses now applied for by dealers will be granted.

The American Watch On The Rhine

American watch on the Rhine. ©U.S. News Camp.

Members of Headquarters Company, 39th Infantry, marching through Kaisersech, Rhine Province, Germany. The men are marching to their stations on the Rhine for patrol duty. The 39th Infantry is part of the Fourth Division, Regular Army.

BOYCOTTERS MAKE WAR ON JAPANESE STRAW HATS

Crowds Hold Up Trams And Ricshas To Snatch And Smash Imported Headgear

The Japanese boycott assumed more enlivening features yesterday and Sunday when crowds of students and others in various parts of the city engaged in more active measures of discouragement to the buying of Japanese articles. The measures ranged from animated vituperation to the smashing of straw hats and, in one or two cases, mild assaults against the persons of buyers of the proscribed goods and as a result four arrests were made by the police.

The crowds invariably were easy to handle and were dispersed without trouble, but as a result of the disturbances the Municipal Council last night had announcements posted calling on the populace to stop all procedure and warning that police action will be taken if the disorder is repeated.

Hard On Straw Hats

Sunday was a sad day for the straw hat. This seasonable article of headwear sprang into marked disfavor with the demonstrators early in the day, by reason of the fact, they declared, that most of them are manufactured in Japan. Preliminary activities consisted in the direction of picturesque anathema by groups of students at all Chinese wearers of the suspected millinery. Then they were declared contraband and wholesale wreckage of shining new headgear was the result, passengers on tramcars and in ricshas being despoiled and the hats being thrown into the street, where they were rapidly ruined underfoot. North Chekiang Road was the busiest center in this respect, a crowd of about 200 students gathering at the corner of this thoroughfare and the Tung Dong Ka Loong, holding up tram cars and ricshas and grabbing hats. The crowd was dispersed and another gathering occurred at North Chekiang and Haining Roads for similar activities. This also was dispersed, as was still another crowd at Boundary and Cunningham Roads. The four men arrested included two employes of the tramway company, who were charged with snatching hats, and two students who were charged with inciting such seizures. The students were fined $5 each in the Mixed Court yesterday and bound over to keep the peace for a year.

Other Demonstrations

Similar hostility toward the straw hat but on a smaller scale was evident on North Szechuen Road in the afternoon and evening. In one instance a Chinese was seen making purchase of a new hat in a Japanese shop. When he left it was promptly removed. First it was thought sufficient to decorate the offending lid with a cartoon derogatory to the wearer's general character and ideas of patriotism. Then, as he seemed reluctant to wear it, it was thrown down and jumped on.

Hat seizures were reported from several sections yesterday but these were in the nature of more or less isolated raids and did not become general.

Poster sticking was again actively engaged in Sunday night and two student bill posters were arrested, relieved of their bills and released with a warning.

On Sunday evening a crowd gathered outside the Japanese cinema house on Woochang Road and engaged in picketing work, trying to dissuade Chinese from attending the show. There was no disorder.

America Can Go To Hell Is Ludendorff's Comment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that General von Ludendorff declined an interview, but sent the correspondent a message that "if these are the Peace terms then America can go to hell."

Foch's Move Shows Allies Will Act If Germans Don't Sign

Preparations Being Made To Push Armies Into Germany If Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 11.—Marshal Foch returns to Paris to-morrow.

London, May 14.—In connection with the military steps the Allies have decided to take in the event of the Germans refusing to sign the Peace Treaty, Marshal Foch left by special train for the Rhine today.

Paris, May 7.—The Supreme Economic Council has considered plans to bring about the complete economic isolation of Germany in case the German delegates refuse to sign the Treaty.

London, May 12.—Reuter's Agency learns that in the event of Germany not signing the Treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the Allied armies to advance in exactly the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the terms of the armistice.

Peace Celebration Planned In London To Come In August

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The British Peace Celebrations will take place on August 3, 4 and 5 if the Treaty is signed.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND TO TAKE UP QUESTIONS

Negotiations Regarding Meuse And Scheldt Are To Be Opened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brussels, May 10.—The Belgian Minister at The Hague, Mr. Carton de Wiart, will shortly open preliminary negotiations with Holland regarding the Meuse and Scheldt questions.

To Investigate Shooting

Brussels, May 10.—A Dutch sentry near Eisden fired at two unarmed Belgian soldiers who were walking along the frontier and mortally wounded one of them. An inquiry into the affair is proceeding.

Wilson Is Awaiting Signing Of Treaty

Understood He Will Remain In Paris Until Pact Is Finally Accepted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 12.—In connection with the report that President Wilson proposed to sail for America on June 13, L'Echo de Paris learns that he will remain in Paris until the Peace Treaty has been signed, but the Germans must not protract the discussions beyond a certain point and everything must be concluded by June 15.

BELGIANS DISSATISFIED WITH TREATY MANDATE

Allocation Of East Africa To Great Britain Doubted By Delegates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—The Belgian Delegation has issued a statement that it does not believe the announcement that the mandate for German East Africa has been allocated to Great Britain. It points out that Belgium took an important part to assure its conquest and for three years has occupied and administered a considerable part of those territories. Furthermore, when M. Hymans recently drew attention to Belgium's rights in this connection, he was assured that those rights would be safeguarded.

Appeal To The King

Brussels, May 11.—A patriotic demonstration has sent a message to the King stating that the people are disappointed to find that Belgium is not obtaining the guarantees for reparation promised by the Allies, the indemnities being insufficient to assure restoration. It appeals to the King to save the country from the ruin threatening it.

A similar message has been sent to the foreign diplomatic representatives at Brussels hoping that the Peace terms will be amended with greater regard to Belgium's interests. It also asks for support respecting the forthcoming negotiations with Holland and also with regard to the freedom of the Scheldt and water communication with the Rhine and urges that the mandate for East Africa shall be given to Belgium.

DELEGATES ARE NAMED TO ACT FOR AUSTRIA

Preparations Being Made For Presentation Of Treaty To Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 9.—A message from Vienna states that the Austrian National Assembly has unanimously approved the appointment of Dr. Renner as the German-Austrian Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, assisted by the Christian-Socialist Guertler and the Pan-German Schoenbauser.

Naval Terms Are Stern

Paris, May 9.—It is understood that the naval terms of the treaty will completely extinguish the Austrian navy. The question of the distribution of the vessels among the Allies will be settled later.

Prepare For Delegates

Paris, May 9.—A number of villas at St. Germain-en-Laye are being requisitioned for the Austrian and Hungarian delegates, sufficiently apart in order that the Austrians and Hungarians shall not communicate.

The conferences will be held at the Chateau St. Germain.

Date Is Fixed

Paris, May 8.—The Austrian Peace Delegates have been invited to Paris on the 12th.

The nomination of these delegates is being delayed owing to differences respecting incorporation with Germany. The Austrian press indicates a growing opinion against incorporation.

The Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs met today to discuss the boundaries between Austria and Hungary.

PARIS AND LONDON BELIEVE GERMANS WILL SIGN TREATY

Consensus Of Opinion Is No Other Course Is Open To Them

BERLIN IS BITTER

Sends Formal Protests To Allied Delegates At Nature Of Terms

THREATS VOICED

Ebert Government May Be Overthrown If It Agrees To Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—Paris circles state that there are powerful reasons to believe that Germany will sign the Treaty of Peace, the most convincing reason being that Germany has nothing to gain by refusing.

Protests No Avail

Paris, May 13.—In Conference circles it is estimated that Germany will sign in spite of notes and protests and their endeavor to introduce the labor factor will fail to disrupt the work of the Allies.

Expect Counter Proposals

Paris, May 9.—In French Peace Conference circles it is generally believed that the Germans will reply to the preliminary Treaty in a fortnight with definite counter-proposals, which will probably be examined by Allied Commissions. This may occupy at least another week, after which the Germans will be allowed four or five days finally to accept or refuse the Treaty in its present form or as amended. Thus a period of 25 to 30 days must be expected to elapse before the signature of the Treaty.

Proclamation Is Issued

Copenhagen, May 9.—A message from Berlin today states that a joint proclamation issued by the Imperial and Prussian Governments assures the inhabitants of East Prussia that the Government of the Republic will do its utmost to ward off the dangers threatening them. It declares that the proposed territorial changes in East Prussia are irreconcilable with President Wilson's principles and are a complete economic barrier between Germany and the great Russian people.

Government Calls Terms Unbearable And Impracticable

Copenhagen, May 9.—The German Government has issued a proclamation denouncing the Terms of Peace as unbearable and impracticable. The Government will reply with a proposal of a Peace of Right on a basis of the lasting peace of nations and will strive to secure similar consideration as extended to other European peoples. The proclamation concludes with an appeal for national unity in the present crisis.

Meeting Is Called

Copenhagen, May 10.—The German Government has convoked a meeting of representatives of the Federal States in Berlin on the 12th.

Parties May Withdraw

Berlin, May 12.—Herr von Payer, President of the Democrats, has informed Herr Scheidemann that his party will withdraw from the Government if the Treaty of Peace is signed in its present form. It is stated the Centerists are contemplating taking the same step.

Delegates Remain

Paris, May 10.—The report that the German Delegates were about to leave Versailles as a protest against the hard terms of the Treaty of Peace is false. It is expected in Paris circles that Germany will not fail to exercise all kinds of bluff in order to impress the Allies.

Count Going To Berlin

Versailles, May 10.—After Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has examined the first part of the treaty, the translation of which is proceeding as rapidly as possible, he will leave for Berlin to confer with the Government.

Report Is Denied

Paris, May 11.—The French Foreign Office states that there is no truth in the report that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau intended to break off negotiations with the Allies and had given orders that the whole Delegation should get ready to leave for Berlin, there being no sign of any inclination on the part of the Germans to take such a grave step as to sever relations with the Allies. Such a maneuver could only be contemplated as a bluff.

Protests Are Begun

Paris, May 11.—Germany has officially begun her protests against the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has addressed two whining notes to M.

Clemenceau, who returned them with a brief, stern reply.

Instructions Received

Berlin, May 9.—A message from Versailles states that the German Delegation has received the first instructions from the German Government and has met to frame the preliminary reply to the Entente. It is reported that it will submit a draft counter-treaty. Moreover, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has requested a personal meeting with President Wilson for the purpose of oral negotiation.

The Berliner Tageblatt, referring to the comment in Freiheit that the peace must be signed, says that if this is the view of the Independent Socialists they may have an opportunity of carrying out their views as the present Government cannot sign it.

The Bromberg correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says that the population of East Prussia is embittered and determined to prevent the acceptance of the Treaty. There were great demonstrations at the entry of the frontier troops to Oppeln, in Siberia, the soldiers being decked with flowers.

A proclamation issued by the People's Council of West Prussia anticipates a passionate outburst of popular excitement.

Asserts Treaty Has Demands Which No People Can Bear

Berlin, May 10.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has presented a note to M. Clemenceau in which he asserts that the basis of the agreed-on peace has been abandoned in momentous points. The draft treaty contains demands no people can bear, and, moreover, experts believe that it contains much which is incapable of accomplishment. The German Delegation will provide detailed proof and constantly furnish observations and material to the Entente.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau later presented a second note defining the attitude of the German delegation towards the question of the League of Nations by transmitting the German program which the delegation is of opinion contained essential suggestions concerning the League. The delegation reserved the right to express its detailed views regarding the Entente draft and asks whether and in what circumstances it is contemplated to invite Germany to enter the League in view of the fact that Germany is asked to sign the statutes of the League as a component part of the draft Treaty but she is not included among the States invited to enter the League.

Reply Of The Allies

Paris, May 10.—The Allies' reply to the German notes is dignified in tone. It reminds the Germans that the Allies formed the terms of the Treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and peace negotiations were proposed and the Allies cannot admit discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the Germans may submit.

The Allies further intimate that the German program for a League of Nations will be referred to the appropriate committee. They point out that the matter of admission of additional members of the League has not been overlooked but is specifically provided for in the second paragraph of Article I of the League Covenant.

Asks For Conference

Paris, May 9.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has requested permission to confer with the Austrian delegates on their arrival.

A high British authority has intimated that there is a considerable division of opinion among the enemy plenipotentiaries.

Count Oberdorf, of the Armistice Commission, is among eight more Germans who have arrived at Versailles. He bears the credentials of a Minister Plenipotentiary and is expected to participate in an important degree in the future proceedings.

Cabinet To Send Note

Paris, May 10.—A message sent from Zurich yesterday states that the German Cabinet has settled the terms of the Note which will be handed to the Allies forthwith.

ScheidmannSeesConditionsAs Death Sentence For Germany

London, May 9.—A message from Berlin states that after a meeting of the Cabinet which lasted for five hours Herr Scheidmann addressed the committees appointed to consider the Treaty of Peace.

He said that the conditions were nothing less than a sentence of death for Germany. The Government must discuss this document of hatred and madness with political sobriety. The German delegation at Versailles had been instructed to present a note to the Allies setting out the differences between the Treaty and President Wilson's fourteen points and also to submit detailed counter-proposals and to endeavour to start an oral discussion.

Herr Fehenbach, on behalf of the leaders of all the parties, supported Herr Scheidemann's declaration of the inacceptability of the conditions.

The National Assembly has been summoned to meet on the 12th.

Address Is Dramatic

Berlin, May 12.—Herr Scheidemann in a speech at the meeting of the National Assembly in Berlin to discuss the Peace terms dramatically declared that this was the turning point in the life of the German people saying "we must stand together. We have no duty other than to keep the nation alive. Germany pursues no nationalistic dreams. There is no question of prestige or thirst for power; life, bare life is what we must save for Germany today when everybody feels the throttling hand at his throat."

Herr Scheidemann spoke of the German disappointment concerning President Wilson's attitude at length and complained of the conditions of peace, which no honest man could sign as it meant strangling. The whole speech was characterised by labored rhetoric and was obviously addressed to the gallery.

He declared that Vienna was standing with the Germans in paving the way to negotiations, not only for themselves but for the society of nations. "The dignity of humanity is placed in your hands to preserve. We shall make more counter-proposals. The Treaty in the view of the Government is not acceptable. Voices in Italy, Great Britain, and France are now heard protesting."

Herr Scheidemann's speech was punctuated throughout by loud, often stormy, applause. When he declared that the Treaty of Peace was not accepiable the House rose to its feet and confirmed the President's words with termendous applause and general hand-clapping. The galleries also participated loudly, the demonstration being unchecked.

Era Of Mourning

Copenhagen, May 10.—A message from Berlin yesterday states that the President of the Imperial Ministry has telegraphed to the Governments of the German States asking them, in order to express "The most bitter disappointment and unspeakable grief" caused by the peace terms to suspend all public amusements for a week and to allow the theaters to produce only plays, "corresponding to the seriousness of these grievous days."

Resolution Is Passed

Berlin, May 12.—At a Conference of Independent Socialists yesterday a resolution was passed protesting against the Peace of Violence and declaring that the present Government, by re-establishing militarism, had strengthened the mistrust of Germany; hoping for substantial alleviation of the conditions and expressing the opinion that, as a last resort, Germany must bow to compulsion and sign the Treaty as abstention would mean the detention of German prisoners, the occupation of districts producing raw materials; the sharpening of the blockade, and unemployment, famine and death amongst the masses of people, ultimately bringing a terrible catastrophe and compelling Germany to sign the Treaty. The resolution concludes by stating that, as the Treaties at Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest had been shortlived, so the Peace of Versailles would be annulled by revolutionary development.

Papers Unite In Condemning Terms Imposed By Allies

Berlin, May 8.—The Berlin newspapers publish this morning Reuter's summary of the terms of peace, which all the papers condemn.

For example, the Berliner Tageblatt says that the Treaty far surpasses the worst expectations. "It is the product of thoughtless, intoxicated brutality. If it is impossible to alter the draft of the treaty in the course of negotiation, then only one word can be used 'No!'"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the summary under the heading "Crushing conditions."

The other Conservative newspapers speak of the unfulfillable conditions.

The Independent Socialist organ, Freiheit, says that, from the point of view of the Imperialistic policy exemplified at Brest-Litovsk, the terms must be regarded as quite moderate, but things are different when they are examined from the viewpoint of future world peace.

The Vorwaerts, under the heading "A Peace of Annihilation" says: "If we sign this peace it is because we are bowed to force, but in our hearts we shall resolutely reject it."

All Classes United

Berlin, May 8.—All classes of the people resent any suggestion that the Treaty should be signed and everyone is discussing the probable consequences of a refusal to sign it. Nobody even considers the possibility of accepting the published terms. A well known publisher expressed the opinion that the German Delegates should immediately present counter-proposals or return without discussing Clemenceau's mad conditions.

The working-class are noticeably disappointed at the "Impotence of the International Proletariat to prevent Germany's destruction."

'We Must Sign'

Berlin, May 8.—While still denouncing the peace terms, the Freiheit says, "We must sign, however, because experience shows that refusal to sign increases our misfortunes."

Lichnowsky Heard From

Berlin, May 11.—Count Lichnowsky, formerly German Ambassador in London, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, declares that Germany should under no circustances accept the Peace Treaty and a rupture of negotiations is the only right tactic.

He says that "such a peace means 'finis Germaniae' unless we sign it with the idea of a speedy war of liberation."

Decisions Concerning Colonies Are Opposed In New Notes

Paris, May 13.—L'Echo de Paris states that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has prepared a fifth note to the Allies wherein the German Delegations opposes the decisions regarding the ex-German colonies by advancing a suggestion for the Internationalisation of the African Colonies.

Expect To Join League

Paris, May 11.—In Paris circles the opinion is held that the German people will be admitted to the League of Nations after having discharged their obligations towards the nations that Germany has wronged; confessed their guilt without reticence; given valid pledges for their future good behavior and proved that the spirit of Prussianism has departed for ever.

Labor Executive Speaks

London, May 8.—The Executive of the Labor Party has issued a manifesto expressing the opinion that the summary of the Peace Treaty is, in some particulars, opposed to the declarations made by President Wilson and it hopes that there is yet time to bring it more into harmony with the Presidential declarations.

British And French Papers Expect Germany To Sign

London, May 9.—Today's comments on the Treaty of Peace emphasise that riper consideration confirms that the Treaty is a great and beneficient charter. The papers express satisfaction at the optimistic tone of the French press, which is attributed to the Anglo-American undertaking to stand by France in the event of a German attack.

It is generally agreed that the Germans, despite the loudness of their protests, will not refuse to sign, though they may declare the terms impossible of fulfillment and throw the onus of applying them on the Allies.

It is urged that the Allies must stand by the whole document and not allow the Germans to inveigle them into a process of picking it to pieces. The opinion is expressed in Paris that the Treaty will be signed within a month.

Opposition In Commons

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Horatio Bottomley gave notice of a motion declaring that the Treaty of Peace does not fulfill the pledges of the British Ministers with regard to indemnities and, in view of the fact that the main financial burden of the war has fallen on Great Britain, no Treaty was acceptable which did not provide for rendering to the enemy a bill for the entire cost of the war and arranging for the recovery of such cost, regardless of the period over which it may be necessary to extend the payment.

BRITAIN LACKS SHIPS TO SEND SOLDIERS HOME

Commons Informed That Delays Of Recent Months, However, Will Not Continue

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. H. P. Croft, Colonel L. C. Amery, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that he was aware there had been some unavoidable delay in the repatriation of demobilised officers and men to the Colonies and Protectorates owing to the shortage of shipping. He was informed that, apart from a special transport to the British West Indies, accommodation had been found for only 1,500 officers and men during the past three months, but a large proportion of the available space had been reserved by the Ministry of Shipping for returning officers and men and, in view of the improvement in the shipping situation, he did not anticipate there would be any difficulty in future.

The Laura Guerite Co.

Quite the best vaudeville that Shanghai has seen and listened to this season is that being provided at the Lyceum these evenings by the Laura Guerite Revue Company. This band of entertaining artists kept another well filled house in very happy mood last night. The turns are all good and some are more than that. There are dancing, songs, patter that is not at all hard to listen to for the most part and some juggling that demands acclaim, and gets it. Miss Laura Guerite herself contributes a large share to the joyfulness of the occasion with her songs and Mr. George Ross has an assortment of musical and other stunts which were largely in demand last night. Miss Edyth Hyland, Miss Alma Waite and Carlton Chase have scored well with their songs, Dot Fay dances and Bertie and Benson add a dash of musical foolishness. Each, as said, is good, and the whole furnishes a highly satisfactory evening's entertainment.

The vaudeville continues tonight and tomorrow night the company will present "Let's Go" a revue by Miss Guerite and Mr. Ross.

President Wilson Seas World Embarking On Uncharted Seas

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 10.—President Wilson, speaking at a meeting of the International Law Society in Paris, said that one of the things which had disturbed him in recent months was the unqualified hope men entertained everywhere of immediate emancipation from the things that hampered and oppressed them.

We must see that those who hope were not disappoined by showing them processes by means of which their hope must be realised processes of law and slow disentanglement from many things that bound people in the past. The habits of society must slowly be altered and adapted.

Needs Of The Future

One of the things which would be of most consequence in future was the intelligent development of International Law.

In one sense this great and unprecedented war was fought to give validity to International Law and to prove it had a reality which no nation could afford to disregard, that, while there was no International authority as yet to enforce it, it nevertheless had something greater behind, namely, the moral rectitude of mankind. If we could now give International Law the vitality which it could have only if it was the real expression of our moral judgments, we should have completed in some sense the work this war was intended to emphasise.

In the new League of Nations we were starting upon uncharted seas and therefore we must have, he would not say audacity, but the steadiness of purpose necessary in such novel circumstances. We must not be afraid of new things or intolerant of old things. Unless one knew the pressure of life in the humbler classes, one knew nothing of life whatever.

Draws Parallel

Those who could sit sometimes, at leisure, read pleasant books, think of the long past and project the long future were not specimens of mankind. Specimens of mankind had no time to do that and we must use our leisure to feel with them and think for them so that we could translate their desires into fact as far as possible, and see justice accomplished. It was an easy word to say and a noble word upon the tongue, but one of the most difficult enterprises of the human spirit.

In a sense the old enterprise of National Law was played out. The future of mankind depended more upon the relations of nations to one another and the realisation of a common brotherhood of mankind than upon separate selfish development of national systems or law. Men who could think the common thoughts of humanity were the men who would be most serviceable in the immediate future. God grant there be many of them.

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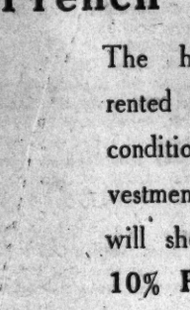

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Japan Reaffirms Intention To Return All Of Kiaochow

Foreign Minister Also Deplores Efforts To Cause Friction Between Japan And America

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 17.—Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, gave the following interview today:

"The recent development of the international situation has given rise to numerous diplomatic questions of great moment, a satisfactory settlement of which can only be arrived at in an atmosphere of good will and mutual confidence among the Powers concerned.

"To attain this desirable end, each nation should be guided by calm and unbiassed judgment in their estimate of the conduct of foreign nations. While careful not to lose sight of their own standpoint, they should not forget to appreciate the standpoint of other peoples and to seek to adjust and harmonise the special positions from which those questions are viewed by each party. Suspicion or prejudice not warranted by actual facts or by a display of selfishness without due weight being accorded to the interests of others is deplorable in any case and is doubly dangerous at the present moment when the whole structure of international relations is in process of reorganisation, looking to the establishment of a solid and lasting peace.

Deplores False Reports

"My attention has recently been called to certain articles in the press, both at Home and abroad, which, viewed in this light, are much to be regretted. Grave charges for instance have from time to time been made in some Japanese papers against the attitude of friendly nations in China, Siberia or Korea without any evidence in support of those allegations and without regard to the serious consequences which may follow from them compromising the position of this country.

"It is not denied, on the other hand, that certain sections of foreign journalists in China have equally been disseminating mischievous reports in misapprehension or misrepresentation of the true aims of Japan. Some of them have even gone so far as to level at Japan the preposterous reproach that she had contemplated the conclusion of a secret alliance with Germany while the war was in progress.

"There is, however, no reason why we should follow their ill-advised example and indulge ourselves in similar proceedings calculated to create international mistrust and estrangement. If concrete facts are justifying the apprehension that our legitimate rights and interests are being disregarded by any foreign Power, the only effective means of defending those rights and interests is to communicate with the Power in question freely and frankly, pointing out the actual facts of the case, which may thus have engaged our attention. Certainly no such ground of apprehension is at present anywhere to be discovered, but should it ever happen to exist the Government will always be found ready to proceed to the necessary measures on the lines above laid down.

Will Return Kiaochow

"Turning to our relations with China, I learn, with as much regret as surprise, that in certain quarters serious misgivings are entertained as to our true and genuine intention and that we are even credited with the design to modify our avowed policy of the restitution to China of the territory of Kiaochow. I can only endorse and re-affirm the statement issued to the press by Baron Makino at Paris on May 4 defining Japan's position in reference to the Shantung question. Japan will keep every word which she has passed. The Shantung peninsula will be handed back to China in full sovereignty and all arrangements made to promote the mutual benefit of the two nations will be loyally observed. It will be remembered that China, by joining in the present war, has secured from the Associated Powers the suspension of the payment of the boxer indemnity and the raising of the Chinese Custom's Tariff to an effective five per-cent. She will secure from Germany terms of much value to her by the forthcoming treaty of peace. We have gladly given our support to the legitimate aspirations of China in all these matters and we will faithfully hold to the policy which I announced at the last session of the Imperial Diet with a view to placing our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness."

CHINESE ARE INSTRUCTED NOT TO SIGN, REPORTED

Daily Newspaper To Be Issued By Students Of Government University

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 9.—It is understood that the Peking Government has instructed the Chinese delegates not to sign the Peace Treaty owing to the nature of the Kiaochow-Shantung settlement. The Chinese delegates contend that, without a written promise, China's position will worsen under the Japanese treaties, which are specifically pledged to return Kiaochow.

Students Issue Paper

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 15.—The students from the Government University have started a small daily newspaper for the propagation of patriotism and liberal thought in the student body of the city. This journal, which will make its first appearance on Saturday, is to be called the May Seventh Daily or Wu Ch'i Jih Kai. It will be financed and managed entirely by the undergraduate body and already has the promise of a large circulation.

Another paper of this kind which is being published by students in Peking is that issued at the Law College and Higher Normal College, which is known as Save the Nation or Chu Kuo.

FEELING IN CHEFOO

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Chefoo, May 15.—Yesterday and today there has been unusual excitement amongst the Chinese of Chefoo. The students of the Schools seem to have gone on strike or else to have obtained holidays in order that they might march through the streets, carrying banners, etc., upon which are inscribed "Give us back our Tsingtau" or words to this effect. Their proceedings have been perfectly orderly and no rioting or unseemly behavior of any kind has taken place. Numbers of Japanese shops, however, were closed and I am told that others barred their doors, etc. Evidently trouble was expected.

The excitement has arisen as a result of the ceding to Japan of Shantung and especially of Tsingtau. Somehow the Chinese here, never anticipated that this would be the case and the terms of peace just to hand have given them a rude awakening. While perhaps the fact that there is such patriotism, as the Chinese are here evincing, in the country is a capital thing, the people here do not seem to realise that their Government and delegates at Paris are in any way to blame. They are more concerned over the concessions obtained by Japan than they are over the internal dissensions, which undoubtedly are partly the cause of China's diplomatic defeat at the hands of Japan.

The man in the street today is obsessed with the one thought only and that is that Japan has got Tsingtau, which they say rightly belongs to China. Whether unforeseen circumstances will arise it is difficult to say but the temper of the people is at present ugly. They express intense indignation towards their near neighbors and anything Japanese is anathema to them. But we have had these processions, etc., before. Undoubtedly Chefoo as a whole is distressed over Japan's triumph. The hope here has all along been expressed that the Japanese would be forced to hand it back and that she would not obtain trading advantages over the Allied nations in Shantung. With Japan in possession of Tsingtau it is goodbye to the Chefoo Railway, and without the latter there is absolutely no hope for the trade of this port growing as it should.

MILNER FLIES TO PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—Lord Milner left for Paris today by aeroplane.

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Canadian mothers have known and trusted Baby's Own Tablets for years. Here is one such mother's experience: "I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I feel that I cannot say too much in their favour" writes Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ontario.

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COMMONS HEARS REPORT ON GERMANY'S SHIPPING

Twenty-Two Passenger Vessels And 89 Freighters Taken Over By Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons, during question time, Lieut.-Colonel Leslie Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, stated that twenty-two German passenger ships, totaling 163,800 tons and eighty-nine cargo-ships, totaling 663,210 tons, had been handed over to Great Britain.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that at the armistice fifteen German liners, totaling 29,754 tons and 649 cargo ships, totaling 2,251,329 tons, were interned abroad. Besides these, 290 German vessels, totaling 591,231 tons, had been captured by the Allies. These figures included ships operated by the Allies.

FRENCH DEPUTIES CLASH OVER MAY DAY TROUBLES

Socialist Members March Out Following Exchange Of Angry Words

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 7.—There was a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday arising from a Socialist interpellation regarding the sanguinary incidents which occurred in Paris on May Day. Angry words were exchanged and all the Socialist members finally marched out of the Chamber.

The Minister of the Interior justified the measures taken by the Government, making it clear that the intervention of the troops was rendered absolutely necessary by the attitude of an unruly foreign element among the crowd.

A resolution expressing confidence in the Government was passed by 356 votes to one.

Anniversary Of Raid On Ostend Observed

Ceremony Is Held Off Belgian Coast And In Cemetery Of The City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ostend, May 11.—The anniversary of the British raid on May 10, 1918, was celebrated with the greatest ceremony. Four British destroyers anchored on the spot where the last stage of the fight began.

A big procession marched to the cemetery, where orations were delivered over the flower-covered graves of the British officers and men who fell in the attack.

Dantzig Shipments Bring New Protest

Erzberger Charges Americans Are Sending Munitions To Polish Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 9.—A message from Berlin states that Herr Erzberger in a Note to the Armistice Commission at Spa protests against the transport to Poland, via Dantzig, of certain alleged war material by the American Foodstuffs Commission for the Polish army. The note says that the German Government will prevent further despatches.

Compensation Asked By Norway For Ships

Application Will Be Made To Peace Conference By Delegation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, May 10.—Norway has applied to the Peace Conference for compensation by Germany for the loss of Norwegian ships and lives. A delegation representing the seafaring community goes to Paris shortly.

O.V.B.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SUMMONS TO HUNGARIANS HELD UP DUE TO STRIFE

Attack Of Rumanian Army Is Told Of In Despatch From Bucharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 10.—l'Echo de Paris states that the invitation to attend the peace negotiations addressed to the Hungarians was stopped in course of transmission owing to the Allies realising Belakun's desperate position.

Attack Is Described

Paris, May 10.—A telegram from Bucharest graphically describes the Rumanian attack on Hungary. The Rumanian army, ragged and barefooted, attacked the Hungarians, without awaiting the arrival of the promised equipment. The result of the unexpected onslaught is that the Hungarian resistance has been broken and the Hungarians and Bolshevists cut off from each other.

Situation In Doubt

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. J. C. Wedgewood, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that so far as he was aware the Revolutionary Government in Budapest was still in power.

Not Supported By Entente

London, May 8.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the Rumanian advance into Hungary is neither instigated or supported by the Entente. It is pointed out that the Near Eastern Army, consisting of Serb, Jugo-Slav and French units, has not participated in the advance, although it is nearest to Budapest. Rumania's action is obviously dictated by considerations of self-preservation, her object being to anticipate known Hungarian machinations. The advance to the river Theiss is intended to avert the threatened danger.

Earlier Report Of Advance

London, May 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the army invading Hungary under General Humbert is making rapid progress and has probably reached and occupied the suburbs of Budapest. The Rumanian troops participating in the advance comprise six divisions, with two French, and have been involved in heavy fighting. Czecho-Slovak troops are following the right wing of the Rumanian army.

The situation is good in Bessarabia, where there are four Rumanian, two French and two Greek divisions. There are further Rumanian divisions in Moldavia, hence practically the whole Rumanian army, whose spirit is magnificent, is mobilised. The military situation in Rumania is regarded as absolutely safe.

After the occupation of Budapest the Rumanians will be ready to advance against the Bolshevists in any direction.

ALLIES IN NORTH RUSSIA STEM BOLSHEVIK ATTACK

Reports Of Fighting Cabled From Archangel By General Ironside

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Archangel, May 9.—General Ironside reports on the 5th:

"The enemy bombarded our positions on the Saga with 5,000 shells and subsequently launched two infantry attacks, which were repelled. Our casualties were very few."

From Murmansk General Maynard reports:

"We occupied Korelska and Maselga, on Lake Segozers, on the 8th. All the villages on the lake are clear of Bolsheviki. On the railway the enemy has retired to a point ten miles south of Maselskaya."

Started To War As A Private, Returns A General

Brig-General C.H.Cole. MM.

Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole, commander of the Fifty-second Infantry Brigade, of the Twenty-sixth Division, formerly the New England National Guard, who rose from a private to his present rank, returned recently aboard the transport Aquitania. General Cole led his men through the three great American offensives of the war, the second battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. He wears the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, awarded to him for gallantry in action. Before the United States entered the war, General Cole had served as Adjutant-General of Massachusetts. He later resigned that office to run for Governor of that State, against McCall.

BRITAIN PLANS TO AID WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

War Cabinet Urges Adoption Of System Equalising Wage Scales

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—The committee of the War Cabinet dealing with the position of women in industry recommends the adoption of equal pay for equal work in the sense that the pay should be proportionate to the efficient output. Where it is contended that a woman employed produces less than a man at the same work, the onus of proof should lie with the employer.

The Committee recommends the introduction of allowances for children if necessary to attract men to occupations where women are paid equally and the employment of women should be extended in suitable directions by trade agreements duly protecting the interests of the men.

Obituary

Mr. John Hays

The funeral services of Mr. John Hays of the law firm of Ellis and Hays, who passed away Sunday at the Isolation Hospital following a sudden attack of cerebral-meningitis, took place yesterday in the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Rev. A. J. Walker officiated.

Among those at the graveside, were Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, and Lady Fraser; Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, and Lady Sausmarez, Judge Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court, Mr. Herbert Phillips, the British Consul, Messrs. P. Grant Jones and A. D. Blackburn, British Assessors of the Mixed Court, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, also members of the Municipal Council and of the British and American bars and Mixed Court officials.

Mr. Hays was the son of Canon J. Hays, of Navenby, Lincolnshire, England, where he was born. He practised law several years in England and Hongkong and came to Shanghai thirteen years ago when he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Francis Ellis. He was a member of many of the local clubs and took a keen interest in sports. He was also an active member of the A. D. C. He was 46 years old and is survived by the widow and two daughters.

In respect to Mr. Hays' memory, the case of the Tuchun of Kiangsu against a number of prominent Shanghai merchants in the Mixed Court, in which Mr. Hays was engaged as one of the counsel, was adjourned yesterday. Mr. W. S. Fleming, who represents three of the defendants and who succeeds Mr. Hays as counsel for Li Ping-sung, in moving for the adjournment said:

"The Court is undoubtedly aware of the death of Mr. John Hays, which has been reported. Mr. Hays was a member of the bar of this Court of many years' standing and was one of the counsel engaged in the present case. I therefore move that the Court now adjourn out of respect to his memory. Mr. Hays was an able lawyer, possessed of affable manners and cheerful disposition and it was always a pleasure to meet him in practice whether as colleague or opponent. I know I express the feelings of my colleagues of the bar when I say that his death is to be deeply regretted."

Mr. R. P. Tenney, the American Assessor, said that the Court was greatly shocked by the news of the sudden death of Mr. Hays and announced it would adjourn. Magistrate Wong also expressed his sympathy and then the Court rose.

Floral tributes at the funeral were beautiful and numerous. Over 100 wreathes were sent, including those from:

H. D. Rodger, R. S. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sparke, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Farbridge, the old mufoo, F. S. Gibbings, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barham, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Davies, Mr. and Mrs. N. Calder-Marshall, R. N. MacLeod, H. F. Bell and Lieut.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Barnes, P. N. Feng, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, Capt. and Mrs. M. G. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wood and Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. McEuen, J. O. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Eldrdge, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Drakeford, Foreign Staff of the Mixed Court, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peace, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Goodale, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. White, Mrs. I. Tuxford, Mr. and Mrs. M. Denegri, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, A. G. Mossop, C. A. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Girardet, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cumming, H. P. King, the houseboy, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Shadgett, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester, Mr. and Mr. J. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner Turner, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. N. Heygate, Chun Bing-him, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quin, the office staff, See Kee Rubber Estates, A. R. Moores, W. S. Fleming, R. E. S. Gregson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Petch, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cannan, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edblad, W. A. C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ingis and Miss Inglis, G. A. Richardson, W. L. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke-Smith, F. N. Matthews, Mrs. Brand, Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez, Dr. S. W. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. P. Liddell, Miss Hamlyn, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wingrove, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kenneth, Dr. and Mrs. Isenman, Sir Everard and Lady Fraser, R. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Truman, No. 1 gardener, Mr. and Mrs. McIlraith, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill, head coolie, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sleap, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peebles, Directors of Lane, Crawford and Co., the Shanghai Life Insurance, the China Realty Co., L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson, E. C. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Arnhold, Dr. and Mrs. Noel Davis, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. C. Lorden, Mr. and Mrs. D. McNeild, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, the P. and O. Junior Mess, Messrs. White-Cooper, Master and Harris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg, the Organist and Choir of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Committee and Members of the A.D.C., and members of the Royal Society of St. George.

U-BOAT CAPTAIN TAKEN FROM BOAT AT FALMOUTH

Believed He Commanded Craft That Made Attacks On Hospital Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The captain of a U-boat has been arrested by the naval authorities on board a Dutch liner at Falmouth, where he arrived from his internment in Spain with the crew of a submarine. He is believed to be the commander of the U-56, which is reported to have sunk several hospital-ships.

It is understood he has been taken to the Tower.

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Club Women To Hear Of Red Cross Work

Dr. Ethel Polk Of Soochow Unit Speaks Today Of Siberian Relief

Dr. Ethel M. Polk, physician in charge of the Soochow unit which has been doing Red Cross work in Vladivostok, will address the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon. Dr. Polk will speak on the work in Siberia.

Today's meeting is the Club's regular annual meeting and there will be reports from the various Departments. The Executive Board will meet at 3 p.m. All interested are invited to attend the regular meeting.

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SIZE it up—you'll find the "up and doing" young fellows have already selected theirs.

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SEE our windows, they are full of arguments why you should let your summer shoes be WALK-OVERS.

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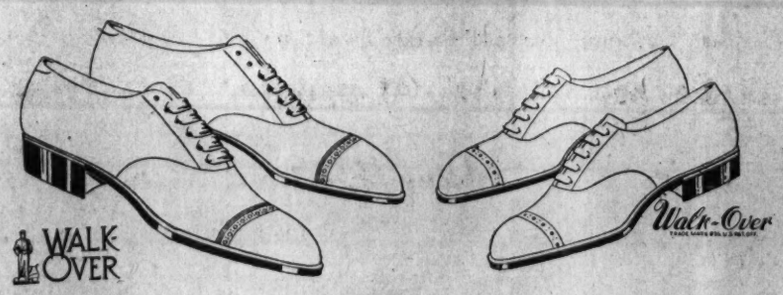

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"THE STORE AHEAD"
24 NANKING ROAD

How to protect your skin from the harmful effects of this climate

Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather.

Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal oliancy to the skin.

It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in the preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.

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VANISHING CREAM
Sold Everywhere

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89-91 Rue Montauban — Telephone, Central 322

Dr. Ransom Wins Grand Aggregate

S.R.A. Annual Meet Closes

Dr. S. A. Ransom for the fourth time won the Shanghai Rifle Association's Grand Aggregate prize in the annual meeting which concluded Sunday at the Range. Dr. Ransom's score was 638 points—H.P.S. 725—16 points below his record score of 654 points made in 1915. Among the other outstanding competitors of the meeting was Mr. R. I. Ito of the Japanese Co., who won the Ladies' Prize and stood at the head of his class in the Grand Aggregate, Bulls Eye Prize and Class Championship and was first in Event 7.

The concluding day of the meeting was not favored with very good weather conditions but the meeting was a most successful one none the less and congratulations are due the energetic secretary, Mr. A. M. Collaco. The thanks of the Association are extended to Major Trueman for the range facilities, to Mr. I. D. Macdonald, Acting District Scoutmaster who furnished details of Boy Scouts, and to all who contributed prizes and otherwise assisted to make the meeting a success.

Following are the results of the Ladies' Prize Competition, Class Championships, Bulls Eye Prize and ten best scores in events 2 to 9 including allowances:

Ladies Prize Competition

Ladies.	Competitors.
1—Mrs. S. E. Hodges	R. I. Ito
Mrs. N. Voloudaki	„ „
3—Miss Ramsay	F. T. Smith
4—Mrs. F. E. Kew	„ „
4—Miss M. Remedios	O. L. Ilbert
6—Mrs. Johansson	„ „
7—Miss M. Andersen	W. E. Sauer
8—Mrs. T. T. Chow	A. S. Goldsmith
9—Mrs. F. J. W. Melville	H. F. Cranfield
10—Mrs. C. Bleuler	„ „
11—Mrs. Y. Hori	R. K. Hykes
12—Mrs. C. Matthews	„ „
13—Mrs. M. Forshaw	A. F. Diniz
14—Mrs. A. C. Godby	W. G. Smith
15—Mrs. J. C. Thomson	„ „

Event 1—Class Championship (4 prizes).

"A" Class: O. L. Ilbert 98, W. E. Sauer 97, R. K. Hykes 95, A. F. Diniz 94.

"B" Class: W. G. Smith 91, J. M. Diniz 91, E. W. Godfrey 87, H. Lane 87.

"C" Class: H. F. Cranfield 91, C. Reeves 87, H. F. Bradley 87, H. Priestley 83.

"D" Class: R. I. Ito 97, F. T. Smith 92, A. Goldsmith 90, A. L. Mottu 84.

Grand Aggregate (Classes)

"A" Class: S. A. Ransom 638, W. E. Sauer 637, T. C. Britton 634, G. F. Ashley 627, F. W. Snape 627, W. Lancaster 625, A. M. Collaco 616, G. H. Snow 611, O. L. Ilbert 605, E. K. Howe 595.

"B" Class: W. G. Smith 598, R. F. Wilner 584, H. Lane 579, H. W. Lambert 572, E. W. Godfrey 568, F. Bonichi 561, D. McAllister 554, G. V. Jensen 544, P. G. Tate 544, T. Watanabe 540.

"C" Class: H. F. Cranfield 443, C. Reeves 426, A. Dahl 425, H. F. Bradley 417, P. D. Sullivan 397, Y. Hori 397, N. Thomson 390, H. Bone 385, H. Priestley 388, M. Iijima 384.

"D" Class: R. I. Ito 440, A. L. Mottu 412, F. T. Smith 411, K. D. Chen 403, E. Fasting 401, Y. S. Fong 390, A. Goldsmith 383, C. P. Grant 381, H. Noisshiki 367, A. C. Godby 358.

Bulls Eye Prize (1 prize in each Class)

"A" Class—W. E. Sauer 76; "B" Class—R. F. Wilner 51; "C" Class—H. F. Cranfield 50; "D" Class—R. I. Ito 44.

Event 2—O. L. Ilbert 68, R. I. Ito 66, H. Cranfield 64, E. Fasting 64, A. M. Collaco 63, R. F. Wilner 63, K. D. Chen 63, G. F. Ashley 61, W. J. Terrill 61, K. McKelvie 61.

Event 3—F. T. Smith 66, K. D. Chen 66, W. G. Smith 65, H. Lane 65, H. F. Bradley 64, C. Reeves 64, W. J. Terrill 63, E. Godfrey 63, T. C. Britton 62, S. A. Ransom 62.

Event 4—K. D. Chen 64, O. L. Ilbert 63, A. Q. Adamson 63, H. Cranfield 63, F. E. Hodges 62, T. C. Britton 62, G. F. Ashley 62, G. V. Jensen 62, A. Dahl 61, A. M. Collaco 60.

Event 5—R. I. Ito 67, F. W. Snape 65, H. Cranfield 65, W. E. Sauer 64, H. Lane 63, A. Adamson 63, F. T. Smith 63, A. L. Mottu 63, S. A. Ransom 62, H. F. Bradley 62, Y. S. Fong 62.

Event 6—A. Dahl 68, R. I. Ito 66, T. C. Britton 63, F. W. Snape 63, D. McAllister 63, G. H. A. Snow 62, P. G. Tate 62, H. Cranfield 62, A. M. Collaco 61, W. Lancaster 61.

Event 7—R. I. Ito 69, C. Reeves 67, A. L. Mottu 66, F. W. Snape 64, F. T. Smith 64, S. A. Ransom 63, W. Lancaster 62, H. Koduira 62, A. Adamson 62, E. Fasting 62.

Event 8—F. T. Smith 102, T. C. Britton 95, H. Priestley 94, W. E. Sauer 93, R. F. Wilner 93, H. F. Bradley 93, S. A. Ransom 92, F. W. Snape 91, W. Lancaster 91, F. Bonichi 91.

Event 9—H. F. Bradley 94, R. I. Ito 91, T. C. Britton 89, S. A. Ransom 88, E. Fasting 87, W. G. Smith 85, E. Heeh 84.

RACING IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The One Thousand Guineas was run today with the following result:

Roseway	1
Britannia	2
Glaciale	3

Fifteen ran. Won by six lengths: one and a half between second and third. Betting: 2 to 1 against Roseway; 6 to 1 against Britannia; 20 to 1 against Glaciale.

General Menoher To Head U.S. Air Departments

Major-General Menoher.

Major-General Charles T. Menoher, formerly in command of the Sixth Army Corps in France, who commanded the Rainbow Division at the front, has been designated by the Secretary of War as head of the army aerial activities of the United States, his title being Director of the Air Service, according to a report from Washington. There will be a complete reorganisation of the air service bureaus and also of the methods for bringing the service up to a high standard of efficiency.

Shanghai To Start Ball Season Sunday

Local Players Slated To Tackle Wilmington Nine Next Week

The Shanghai baseball team will start off its season next Sunday with a game with the Wilmington nine, according to present indications. It will be about the last chance the locals will have at the gunboat pastimers, too, as the ship is expected to leave port shortly thereafter.

Nightly practice is the order for this week and it is expected that the stands and clubhouse will be put up some time this week. Practice up to now has been desultory, but once the dressing room and showers are installed on the grounds the talent will probably get into action.

The Wilmington players took a Japanese team into camp Sunday by a 5 to 0 score.

DISTURBANCE IN CAIRO MARKED BY CASUALTIES

Noisy Crowd Near Residency Dispersed; Situation Is Outwardly Calm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cario, May 8.—An official communique reports:

A noisy crowd, including a number of students, attempted to force their way to the neighborhood of the Residency today but were dispersed with sticks. One of the demonstrators was killed, nine slightly injured and fifty arrested.

Situation Outwardly Quiet

London, May 8.—The situation in Egypt is outwardly quiet.

The total military casualties during the disturbances in the past two months are five British officers killed and six wounded; 18 of other ranks killed and 50 wounded. Six Indians and other ranks were killed, and 25 wounded. It is estimated that the rioters' casualties were under a thousand, including the losses inflicted on the predatory Bedouins.

ALLIED SHIP LOSSES ARE GIVEN IN REPORT

Statement Issued By British Minister Giving Number And Tonnage Of Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—The Ministry of Shipping announces that the number and tonnage of the Allied merchantmen lost through enemy action is as follows:

	Number Ships	Tons
Great Britain	2,197	7,638,000
France	238	697,000
Italy	230	742,000
Japan	29	120,000
United States	80	341,000

Twenty additional British vessels totaling 95,000 tons were lost on Admiralty service.

EXPANSION IS URGED FOR BANK OF CHINA

Proposal Of Chiaotung Clique To Increase Capitalisation Put Into Bill

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—The Chiaotung Clique has persuaded the Government to submit a bill to Parliament providing for an increase of the authorised capital of the Bank of China from $30,000,000 to $66,000,000 and of the paid-up capital from $12,000,000 to $30,000,000.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS GET SHIPYARDS LEASE

Is Announced That Federation Has Received Offer From Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—The Times states that the Government has offered the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Unions the lease of the recently constructed national shipyards at Chepstow, Beachley and Portbury on favorable terms.

Abyssinian Mission Arrives In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 10.—An Abyssinian Mission has arrived to offer its congratulations on the victory of the Allies. It proceeds to Brussels.

Two similar missions shortly leave Abyssinia, one for Rome and the other for London and Washington.

Name Tien Ying-huang Minister Of Education

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—The Government has nominated Tien Ying-huang as Minister of Education. Parliament considers the appointment today.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—362nd Infantry March ..... Destabelle
2. Overture—Eliza and Claudio ..... Mercadante
3. Waltz—Adalisque ..... Grey
4. Selection—Ma Mie Rosette ..... Kappey
5. (a) One Step—Somewhere in France is the Lily ...Howard
   (b) Fox Trot—Indianola...Onivas
6. Selection—Going Up .....Hirsch

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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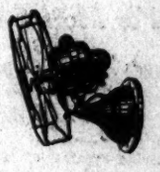

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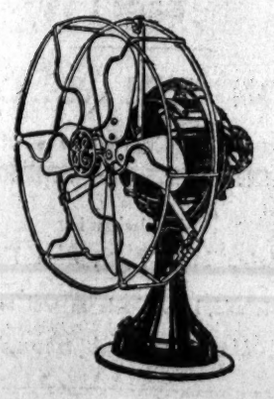
Quality

The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



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HUMBERT TREASON TRIAL IS CONCLUDED IN PARIS

Principal Freed, Lenior Is To Die And Others Get Prison Sentences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—The Humbert treason trial began on March 31, since when 250 witnesses have been examined. The trial ended today with the condemnation to death of Lenoir, a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs on Descuches, both Humbert's associates and charged with communicating with the enemy.

Humbert, who was charged with trading with the enemy, and his associate Ladoux, who was charged with complicity in trading with the enemy, were acquitted.

It was alleged that Humbert bought the newspaper Le Journal from money furnished by Germany.

Humbert spent fourteen months in prison before being brought to trial.

To Reclaim Frontage Along Pootung Shore

Conservancy Board To Commence Training Works Soon On River Reach

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board announces that the temporary normal line established in 1914 and 1916 in order to provide accommodation for small craft on the Pootung bank of the Whangpoo, from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company's Pootung Works to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung wharf, is withdrawn, the original normal line of 1906 and 1912 being re-established.

The Conservancy Board will shortly proceed to regulate this reach of the river by training works and reclamation on the Pootung bank. Notice is given that in accordance with the Conservancy agreement the owners of the riparian lots can now acquire title to those areas in front of their properties up to the original normal line which will be reclaimed by the Board, or can be reclaimed by the owner.

B.W.W.A. Has Request For More Supplies

Bandages And Dressings Needed In Siberia; Two Shipments Last Week

Following receipt of a telegram sent by General Knox from Omsk the British Women's Work Association is undertaking to send further large supplies of bandages, absorbent cotton and gauze to fill the urgent need in Siberia. The gauze and cotton will be sent in bulk, owing to difficulty in getting the war dressing work started again, and bandages will be made here.

By the steamer Tungus last Friday the Association sent a shipment of light underwear, pajamas, handkerchiefs and socks for British officers stationed at Irkutsk, while on Saturday 1,702 garments were shipped to Vladivostok for distribution and 772 hospital requirements other than dressings and bandages were sent to General Knox. Members who like easy hand work may apply to the depot for fly cover frames, which only require covering and which will be in need soon in both hospitals and quarters.

Gotha Will Not Join Germany InMourning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 11.—The Government of the State of Gotha has refused the order for national mourning on the ground that it does not share the Imperial Government's disappointment

Huge Storehouses Where Supplies For American Soldiers Are Stored

AMERICAN STOREHOUSE IN ARCHANGEL. ©INTL.

American soldiers of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, U.S.A., on guard at the huge warehouses at Archangel where food and supplies for the Allied forces in northern Russia are stored. Note the antiquated Russian cart used for hauling the supplies.

Large Stocks Of Dyes Still Held By Germany

License Plan Needed, Says Joseph H. Choate, Jr., To Protect New Industry In United States

Buffalo, April 11.—With the intention of making the American dye industry independent of the German industry for all time, dye chemists attending the convention of the American Chemical Society here have formed an organisation to be known as the dye division of the society. Dr. J. M. Reese of Philadelphia is president of the division and a meeting is planned for later in the month in Philadelphia, to complete plans.

The dye industry is getting considerable attention from the convention, which has listened to several speakers plead its cause, pointing out that the business, though still in its infancy, has already succeeded in developing 145 colors.

The address of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain and who was in charge of the department in charge of enemy property in American chemical concerns, brought out three important phases of the situation:

German Combination

First—What Germany did and is now doing to attain supremacy in the dye market of the world.

Second—What the United States Government did during the war to combat the influence of the German dye industry on the local industry.

Third—What must now be done to save the infant industry from the results of the dumping-in of German dyes that will eventually ensue.

"We found upon investigation at the outbreak of the war," said Mr. Choate, "that the German dye industry, combined as our laws forbid us to combine into two strong cartels, had deliberately assaulted with intent to kill, every nascent foreign dye industry—including ours. Wherever anyone started making anything that would be useful in dye making, they instantly cut its price in half. Where this method was unavailable, they used full-line forcing, refusing to sell their patented colors except to those who would buy other goods. Added to this was incessant, unlimited, barefaced graft—the wholesale bribery of dyers.

"The two cartels combined in 1916, and this monstrosity was organised avowedly to fight to win back the export trade. Its production is so huge it must win or go bankrupt. Its assets total $500,000,000. How it will fight, we now know. Its share of the war after the war will be utterly ruthless. The American industry must be helped or it will be spurlos versenkt."

Patents Seized

Mr. Choate said that having realised the gigantic scope of the German dye octopus, plans were made to weaken it. "We knew," said he, "the German dye monster fighting for its life would mind duties no more than postage. But, studying the situation, we saw one gleam of light. That was the patents. There were thousands of these, many of them product patents. They were taken out more, we thought, to prevent import than to stop manufacture, since the Huns were not afraid of our makers. If they would stop imports for Germans, they would stop them by Germans. So we got the law amended so that the custodian could seize patents. He seized them.

"Then it became necessary to get them into American hands strong enough to protect them. No ordinary sale would do, since the sale to a weak company would be useless and to a strong company would create a dangerous monopoly. The idea of a sale to a trustee corporation was conceived and the Chemical Foundation, Inc., is the result.

"This corporation is capitalised at $5,000,000 and to it the patents and trade marks have been sold in one block for G.$250,000. It holds them subject to an obligation to license under them on equal and reasonable terms manufacturers of undoubted competence and 100 percent Americanism and to defend them by instantly proceeding against anyone who imports or makes infringing goods.

Sole Defense Of New Industry

"This plan stands today as the sole defense of our new dye industry against the onslaught that will fall upon us on the signing of peace. It is a partial and imperfect defense only. The patents cover but a fraction of the dyes the country needs.

"Unless Congress awakes to the fact that nothing but a license plan like the British can stop the flood, the defense may be utterly submerged. Tariff alone will be no defense against the German attempt to secure its world trade. The Chemical Foundation and tariff provisions will help, but are they to be the only protection? The best information which the alien property custodian's office can secure reports large stocks accumulated in Germany, both intermediates and finished dyes. Each will do something but we cannot save the industry without more protection."

A mustard gas symposium by Lieut.-Col. B. C. Goss and Maj. W. D. Bancroft, chief of the research division of the army, was an interesting feature of the convention. It was brought out that the National Aniline and Chemical Company of Buffalo had just been equipped for making from 50 to 100 tons of mustard gas daily when the armistice was signed.

Spring Flower Show To Begin Tomorrow

Horticultural Society's Annual Event To Open At The Town Hall

The Spring flower show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held at the Town Hall tomorrow and Thursday and is expected to come well up to the excellent standard of the organisation's previous exhibitions. There will be buffet and tea rooms to provide refreshment and in the evening, beginning at 9 o'clock, the Town Band will play.

School children when accompanied by their teachers or parents will be admitted between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. tomorrow and all day, up to 5 p.m., on Thursday at a charge of 20 cents each. The Committee of the Society will award six prizes for essays on the show, provided a sufficient number of the children indicate intention to compete.

Exhibitors are reminded that all exhibits must be sent in not later than 9 a.m. tomorrow.

French Demobilisation Plans Are Completed

Soldiers Of 1907-08 Classes To Be Mustered Out On Signing Of Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—Arrangements have been completed for the demobilisation of French soldiers belonging to the 1907 and 1908 classes, who will be released immediately after the signature of the peace preliminaries.

Anfu Club At Peking Passes Resolutions

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—The Anfu Club yesterday passed several pious and non-committal resolutions concerning Shantung and also regarding the deadlock with the South.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market." J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result." F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere." J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble." C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood." CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children." J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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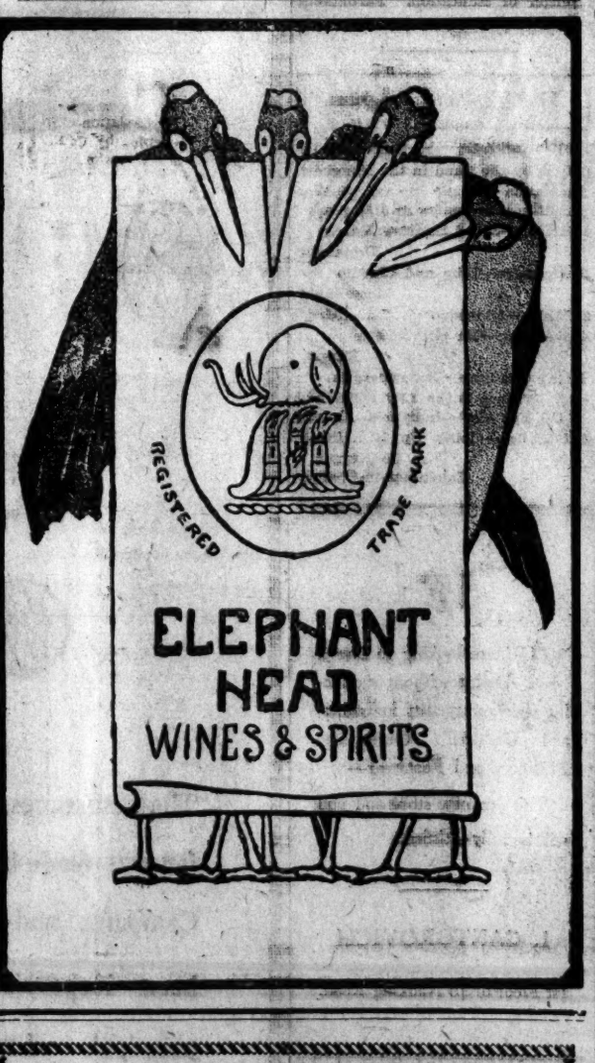

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DAKKA IS CAPTURED FROM AFGHAN FORCES

Heads Of Neighboring Tribes Send In Expressions Of Loyalty To British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 14.—An official report says:

We made a further advance in the Kmyber area and occupied the important cantonment of Dakka yesterday. We have now captured a total of ten guns. The morale of the Afghan troops is stated to be bad.

The news from Chaman, sixty miles northwest of Quetta, show that conditions there are normal, but rumors of activity on the part of the garrison of Kandahar are current.

Other reports from the frontier show that the Wazirs and Mahsuds are quiet and nothing untowards has occurred at Khost or Kurram.

The evident signs of hesitation and indecision in the Afghan army are a most satisfactory feature. By pushing forward a comparatively small body of troops into our territory and leaving them unsupported, the Amir Amanulla has been guilty of a half-measure and the unprovoked violation of our frontier has been answered by effective and immediate action.

We have freed our loyal Shinwari villages from the incursions of the enemy and hold Dakka, which the enemy intended to use as an advanced base for future operations. Our action will doubtless prove an object lesson to the Afghan people and also to any waverers among the independent tribes.

The Nizam of Hyderbad has issued a remarkable manifesto in which he rejoices that his subjects fully recognise the nature of past and present events and have maintained a proper attitude to their ruler, who is a faithful ally of the British Government.

Expressions Of Loyalty

Simla, May 15.—The British representative at Kandahar, reached Chaman yesterday. On the same day the Afghan envoys from Simla reached Loe and Dakka.

Orders recently arrived in Herat from Kabul reinstating the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, who had been imprisoned because they were members of the Mu Sahiban family, which is popularly credited with complicity in the murder of the late Amir. This and the simultaneous news that Nasrullah Khan had been found guilty in Kabul of the same crime has much incensed the troops at Herat and they appear to be in a state bordering on open rebellion against the Afghan Government.

The Mehtar of Chitral has assured Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, in spirited terms, of the devotion of himself and his people and their hatred of the Amir Amanulla.

The Aft Khan of Teri Bannu has offered his services to the Indian Government.

The Nawab of Amb has sent his son to Sir G. Roos-Keppel to offer any services that may be required.

The Nawab of Dir has expelled all Afghan agents from his territory and wired his congratulations on the victory at Bags and assurances of his complete loyalty to the Indian Government.

Proclamation Is Issued

The Viceroy has issued a stirring proclamation and steps are being taken to disseminate it by aeroplane and other agencies. It begins: "Oh brave and honest people of Afghanistan."

The proclamation draws attention to the old friendship and alliance between the Afghans and Great Britain and the benefits accruing from that alliance, refers to the manner in which Great Britain intervened at the request of the Amir Abdur Rahman and forced Russia to stop her oppression, reminds the Afghans how later Great Britain rewarded the loyalty of the Amir Habibullah to the Treaty by increasing his subsidy and presenting him with a crore of rupees and tells how the British Government looked forward to closer friendship with him after the war, when the Amir Habibullah was murdered Great Britain was filled with horror and grief and public mourning was ordered throughout India.

"If the people of Afghanistan help Amanulla on his mad course" the document says, "they will only ruin themselves. The futility of the ambitions of this ill-starred youth have already been shown by his army at Dakka being forced to flight and its guns captured by the advance guard of the great army Britain is assembling. Will the people allow this youth, false to the memory of his martyred father, to bring calamity on the brave peoples of Afghanistan, ruin her traders and debar her families from the necessaies and comforts of life and her camels from the grazing ground? Great Britain desires to see Afghanistan again peaceful, prosperous, free and independent under a wise Amir." The proclamation concludes:

"May God help the Afghan peoples to take the right path speedily.

"Chelmsford."

London, May 10.—A Bolshevik report states that an Afghan Mission has arrived in Moscow.

Two Men In British Public Eye

A. Bonar Law. Sir William Robertson.

A recent portrait of General Sir William Robertson, who was recently appointed to command of the British Army of Occupation. General Robertson has the distinction of having risen from the ranks. Many years ago he enlisted as a private in the British army and rapidly worked his way to his present high rank. Andrew Bonar Law, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, from a recent portrait. His is at present attending the Paris Peace Conference.

Scene Is Dramatic As Terms Are Given

(Continued from Page 1)

mans and handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who rose to receive it, a bulky khaki-bound volume containing the text of the treaty.

Under No Illusions

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, speaking in German, which was translated into French and English, said that they were under no illusions regarding the extent of their defeat. They knew the power of the German arms was broken.

He refused to confess they were the only ones guilty of the war. Germany admitted a certain share of the responsibility, but all Europe shared the guilt as the imperialism of all the European states for the past fifty years had poisoned the international situation.

He was likewise ready to confess Germany's guilt with regard to crimes committed in the war and he repeated the declaration made in the Reichstag in 1914 that wrong had been done to Belgium and they were willing to repair it. He pleaded that the crimes of the war were due to the conscience of peoples being blunted by passion and he declared that the non-combatants who had perished since November 11 last owing to the blockade were killed with cold deliberation. He demanded an impartial inquiry to apportion war-guilt.

The Chief German Delegate declared that Germany was not wholly unprotected, as the Allies were pledged to a treaty upon President Wilson's fourteen points, which the whole world supported.

Germany was committed to the reconstruction of Belgium and Northern France, but the worst method would be using German prisoners of war for that purpose owing to the hatred it aroused. He added: "Without an immediate solution of this question we cannot come to a durable peace."

In conclusion, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau urged that all must join the League of Nations and said that the treaty would be examined in a spirit of goodwill.

Blue Devils On Guard

Thousands of spectators arrived from Paris this afternoon but were not allowed to approach the Trianon Palace, where the crowd mostly consisted of journalists. The guard of honor at the main entrance was composed of the famous Blue Devils.

Cinematographers and photographers were very busy taking pictures of arrivals, many of the delegates posing in groups inside the Park.

The Germans, with their secretaries and correspondents, were brought to the Trianon in five motors through the Park, thus not coming into contact with the public.

The latter were very quiet during the proceedings but grew impatient after half an hour as the sitting, which was expected to last a quarter of an hour, was protracted by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech, and a rumor spread that there had been trouble inside. Eventually the arrival of the motors relieved the tension.

The enemy delegates departed first, saluted by nobody and the guard of honor retiring to a distance when it was known that the Germans were coming out.

The Allied delegates made their departure in groups, only the Big Four tarrying. Their departure singly evoked the first cheers of the day, these being especially warm in the cases of Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

'Intolerable Insult'

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, described the attitude of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau in speaking seated as "an intolerable insult to the Conference, but, despite the intolerable arrogance of the Germans, we could see this day of humiliation entered their souls."

Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, remarked: "The Germans were more impudent and more aggressive than anything I have ever experienced."

Comment On Speech

Paris, May 8.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech is the chief topic in Conference circles. Its tone surprised all the Allied Delegates, including President Wilson. The fact that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau delivered the speech sitting is criticised on all hands, especially as no public or private explanation has been accorded.

A distinguished personage who was present summed up the views of the plenipotentiaries as "unanimous that the speech showed the Germans are the most tactless people on the face of the globe. It proved the Germans do not understand human nature and was on a par with their policy throughout the war."

It is noteworthy that men like Mr. G. N. Barnes, the well known Labor leader, and Sir Joseph Ward, of New Zealand, were more exasperated than most of the others.

Excuse Is Given

Paris, May 10.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's secretary says that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau spoke at the Peace Conference seated because he was master of his voice and not of his knees, and was afraid that he would not be able to stand.

Germans Go To Berlin

Versailles, May 11.—Six members of the German Delegation departed yesterday evening for Germany bearing the observations of the German technical advisers to the plenipotentiaries.

Message Is Sent

Berlin, May 11.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has sent a message to M. Clemenceau expressing satisfaction that the Treaty recognises the principle of rapidly repatriating German war and civilian prisoners and suggesting that the question should be referred to a special Commission.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau advocates oral discussions, urging that in the meanwhile there should be certain alleviations in the treatment of prisoners.

Will Check Lying

Paris, May 5.—An official repudiation is published concerning a series of lies sent by a German journalist to the Neues Wiener Tageblatt including misstatements that the staff of the Hotel reserved for the German Delegates consists of spies and the rooms are provided with instruments for recording conversations.

The communique adds that if German journalists continue to spread misstatements the French Government will be faced with the necessity of expelling them.

Touches Labor Question

Berlin, May 11.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau in a further Note to M. Clemenceau dealing with the labor questions, declares that Germany fully agrees that the greatest attention must be paid to labor questions. He suggests holding a Conference of representatives of all the contracting countries at Versailles in order to deliberate on an International Labor Law.

He draws attention in the Note to the one-sided nature of certain stipulations, alleging that they unduly favor the Allied and Associated Powers. He instances the surrender of personal property, the search for missing subjects and the care of graves and urges the importance, with regard to Germany's internal policy, that civilian and war prisoners should be returned under the most orderly conditions and therefore everything should be done to raise the moral and physical state of the repatriated men and all preliminary questions should be settled before their repatriation begins. He suggests the Allies should provide these prisoners with complete new outfits of clothing on payment for them.

Versailles, May 8.—After the dinner, at which barely at word was spoken, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau ordered the translation of the Peace preliminaries to be begun. The work was completed by three in the morning, when a copy of the translation was taken to the room occupied by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who immediately proceeded to study it, not finishing until after daybreak.

A number of copies of the Treaty were despatched to Berlin yesterday evening by a diplomatic courier.

DEADLOCK IS UNBROKEN IS BELIEF IN ITALY

London Holds Opinion Germany Will Sign; Swiss Ask For Concessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—The impression in Italian circles is that the deadlock still continues, President Wilson remaining firm while the French and British are faced with the difficult problem of siding with one or the other party.

Views In London

London, May 12.—The question whether Germany will sign the Treaty remains the chief topic of discussion. The opinion is generally expressed that she will ultimately yield after preliminary face-saving.

Swiss Present Demands

Berne, May 10.—It is officially announced that Switzerland has demanded equitable representation on the Rhine Navigation Commission; the revision of the Rhine Navigation Convention of 1868 in order to place Bale as far as possible in the position of a seaport;

The alteration to the Rhine bridges to enable free navigation to Bale; the freedom of ships from navigation taxation and the dismantling of the Rhine fortifications.

Schleswig Is Agitated

Copenhagen, May 10.—The clause in the Peace Treaty providing for a plebiscite in South Schleswig is causing much excitement and dissatisfaction. The newspapers declare that the population are Germans, whom Denmark does not want as they will lead to a future racial conflict.

The Political Committee of the Rigsdag, after conferring with the Government, telegraphed to the Danish Minister in Paris that the Government insisted on the enforcement of the principle of nationality.

Berlin Bourse Closed

Rome, May 5.—Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino have left for Paris.

Berlin, May 8.—The Bourse has been closed for 3 days as a result of the crushing impression of the Peace terms.

The Zeitungam Mittag learns that all the German parliamentary parties, without exception, regard the Peace Treaty in its present form as quite impossible and no German Government could sign the Treaty.

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WERE FOR USE THIS SPRING

Poisonous Fluid Of No Commercial Value—America Sent Gas For 1,600,000 Shells To Front

Washington, March 6.—The first lot of poison gas which the American army developed and manufactured for use in killing Germans in the great Spring drive, scheduled for 1919, but halted by the signing of the armistice, has been disposed of by dumping it at sea. It consisted of 200,000 poison gas shells and some large drums, or containers, of poison gas, which have just been taken to sea from Baltimore and dropped into Davy Jones's Locker. The gas disposed of consisted of mustard gas and chlorpicrin gas, both of which are very dangerous and could not be used commercially.

The 200,000 gas shells were brought back from France on a transport about two weeks ago. After the other cargo of the transport had been unloaded the poison gas shells were taken in the same transport from Baltimore out to sea a distance of between sixty and 100 miles and dumped in about 1,500 feet of water. It was dumped deep enough not to have any effect on navigation and far enough at sea not to have any effect on the coast.

The containers taken to sea and dumped showed signs that they were soon about to begin to leak, as a result of chemical effect of the gas, and in the interest of safety these were taken to sea and disposed of under directions given by Major Gen. Sibert, head of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Ultimately, all of the poison gas in drums will be disposed of in this fashion, but until after the treaty of peace is signed the army will be in no hurry to get rid of a very valuable asset, and it is not the plan to take all this gas to sea for dumping until after the signing of the peace treaty, except in those cases where, through containers showing signs of leaking or for other good reasons, it is considered in the interest of safety to dispose of the gas sooner.

General Sibert today submitted to General March, the Chief of Staff, a memorandum in reply to the statement that no American gas shells were fired at the enemy.

"In June, 1918," the memorandum asserts, "the following shipment of gases in bulk was made to the American forces in France to be exchanged for gas shell: Mustard gas, 15 tons; chlorpicrin, 705 tons; phosgene, 48 tons. Further shipment in bulk overseas was stopped pursuant to a cablegram from France dated July 21, 1918, the reason for this being that France had no more extra gas shells to be filled with American gas.

"There not being gas shell available with suitable boosters and adapters, the gas plants were not operated to capacity. However, sales of some excess gas were made both in England and to France. England was sold 900 tons of chlorpicrin and 368 tons of phosgene. France was sold 300 tons of chlorpicrin and 1,408 tons of chlorine, equivalent to 1,126 tons of phosgene. Phosgene is 80 percent chlorine, and France furnished phosgene shells in exchange for this chlorine. In addition to the above, 200 tons of mustard gas were shipped to England for loading shells originally made for Russia. These shells were never loaded, and the gas, or at least a large part of it, was utilised by the English in loading shells.

"There were, therefore, shipped to Europe 3,662 tons of gas, or its equivalent, which gas was largely loaded into shells and used by the United States troops, or those of our Allies, against the enemy. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-two tons of gas would have loaded about 1,600,000 shells, two-thirds of them being 75 MM, and one-third 155 MM, a number which is thought to be at least equal to the total number of gas shells fired by the American troops in action in France, showing that, while American gas was not actually fired in American shells in the war, it was fired against the enemy, and that America furnished at least as much as she used.

"In addition to this, 18,600 liven drums loaded with phosgene were shipped to France. These contained 279 tons of gas, and some of them, at least, were fired at the enemy. As soon as shells were available they were loaded with gas, and 25,000 shells, 75 MM caliber, were shipped to France on Aug. 7, 1918. On Aug. 9 another shipment of 50,000 shells of the same caliber was made, after which time shipments were made as fast as shells and bposters were available.

"The first shipment of shells would have reached France by Sept. 1. They were unassembled. All component parts, however, were shipped. The Ordnance Department decided in June to assemble gas shells in France. The time in such assembling is the only reason for these shells and others not reaching the front before the armistice."

Helping To Solve Great Britain's Labor Problem

James Sexton

Three prominent labor leaders of Great Britain who are aiding the Government in an effort to solve the great labor problem which threatens to upset the industry of the country. Stephen Walsh, Labor member of Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet; James Parker, Labor leader in Parliament, and James Sexton, general secretary of the National Union of Dock Laborers.

SCHEME IN U.S. TO IMPORT LABORERS FROM CHINA

Philadelphia Concern Notifies Congressmen Resolution Is To Be Submitted Soon

Washington, April 6.—A plan to bring in large numbers of "skilled" Chinese laborers to work on the farms of the United States for a period not exceeding three years was disclosed here today.

The movement was started by "The International Labor Supply Corporation," with headquarters in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. Congressmen have received a circular giving details and a proposed resolution which they are told will be submitted soon. The circular is signed by H. J. Fallon, Vice-President. It sets forth that the International Labor Supply Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, "and is now prepared and competent to transact business in any part of the United States."

The Chinese department is in charge of Mow Fung, who is said to be "well known and vouched for in his own country and this."

"After the Chinese style," it is declared, "they are already good farmers and in a majority of cases educated men with no desire to remain in the United States or any other foreign country, it being their intention at the close of their contract to return home to profit by what they have learned in this country."

The corporation offers to put up a $1,000,000 bond to guarantee the contracts. One stipulation is that half of the compensation to the laborers shall be retained until they return to China.

Under the resolution proposed the Secretary of Labor is to be directed to make the contracts for importing the laborers for a limited time, not exceeding three years.

Western Congressmen, who are the most concerned, refuse to even listen to such an arrangement.

"When the labor market was depleted on account of the departure of the soldiers," said Senator Walsh of Montana, "it was proposed to bring in labor from China under bond. I never thought there was any occasion for it then and see no justification for it now. I have seen no shortage of farm laborers that warranted this step. So far as Montana is concerned no complaint has been made."

Representative Currie of California points out this country now has its hands full finding work for discharged soldiers, and that contract labor cannot constitutionally be brought into the United States."

News Brevities

The China Association will hold its annual meeting this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Shanghai Club.

* * *

Shareholders of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., will meet at 71 Szechuen Road this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Officials and members of the staffs of the American Consulate and United States Court for China will be guests of Consul-General Sammons at tea at the Astor House this afternoon. Guests of honor will be Mrs. A. G. Loehr, who is leaving shortly for a visit home, and Dr. J. P. Donnelly, recently arrived to join the U.S. Court staff, Mrs. Donnelly and their daughter.

* * *

According to the Peking Leader, Dr. Wu Chao-chu has telegraphed to Canton that the brass statue for Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, the Southern Minister of the Navy who was assassinated last year in Canton, has been cast by a French factory. The statue will be erected in Canton. The cost of casting and transportation will be about 80,000 francs.

* * *

Three Chinese firemen of the steamer Tungchow were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with the importation of opium valued at $13,000. Mr. Reader Harris prosecuted on behalf of the Customs and asked for a postponement till Wednesday to enable him to call the engineer of the vessel, which is expected to arrive in port today. Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended.

* * *

The following men who have been on war service returned to Shanghai Saturday, in addition to those previously mentioned; Messrs. C. H. Page, J. W. Jay and W. Dickman, of the British-American Tobacco Company, and Mr. F. Douglas Irvine, of Tientsin.

* * *

The sixth annual meeting of the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., will be held at 17 Avenue Edward VII at 4:30 p.m. today.

Roof Facts

Certain-teed Roofing

The difference in efficiency between the steam engine and the stage coach is no greater than that between the very best Roof and the ordinary so-called "Rubber" Roof. It is so easy to accept looks, or toughness, or some other non-essential, that the all-important factor, slowness-to-dry-out, is often given not even a thought.

Of course, slowness-to-dry-out is not an apparent quality. You can't see it. Neither can you learn by any kind, manner or degree of test or analysis whether a Roofing will dry quickly or slowly. Only the test of actual use will tell.

Many people test Roofing by bending or tearing it. Such tests are misleading. Toughness is no proof of Good Roofing. In fact, it is usually a sign of insufficient saturation. On the other hand, don't conclude that much saturation is certain proof—it may be nothing but quick-drying oil.

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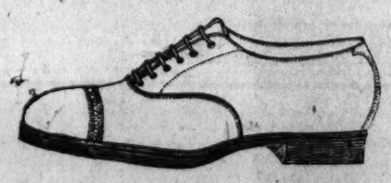

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1919

Special Notice To Mariners
No. 531.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

North Channel Entrance—Tsungming Crossing.

Marine Department Charts Nos. 1 and 2.

Correction Plans.

Correction Plans for Marine Department Charts No. 1 and 2, showing recent soundings on the Tsungming Crossing and the new positions of the Aids to Navigation as notified in Special Notice to Mariners No. 529, to take effect on or about 19th May, 1919, are now procurable free on application.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1919.

23642

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 89.

Training and Reclamation Below Pootung Point

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention for the Conservancy of the Whangpoo River of 1905, the resolutions of the Consular Body of 1908, and Article 9, Sub-Section 4 of the Agreement for the administration of the Whangpoo Conservancy of 1912, the *temporary Normal Line* established in 1914 and 1916 in order to provide accommodation of small craft on the right (Pootung) bank of the Whangpoo River from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company's "Pootung Works" to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's "Pootung Wharf" *is withdrawn and the original Normal Line of 1916 and 1912 re-established*, and that the Whangpoo Conservancy Board will shortly proceed to regulate this reach of the River by training works and reclamation on the right (Pootung) bank.

NOTICE is also given that in accordance with Supplementary Article 12 (of 1916) to the Conservancy Agreement of 1912, the owners of the riparian lots can now acquire title to those areas in front of their properties up to the original Normal Line which will be reclaimed by the Board or can be reclaimed by the owner.

Shanghai, 17th May, 1919.

(Signed) H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

23658

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY
SHANGHAI

The Entrance Examinations of the Pennsylvania Medical School, the School of Arts, School of Science, and Middle School will be held from Wednesday, June 11th to Saturday, June 14th. For further information apply to the Registrar.

23552

S.S "HAROLD DOLLAR"

The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Monday, May 26th at 10 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Company

23623

NOTICE

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited

(Incorporated 1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of REPAH RUBBER & TAPIOCA ESTATES, LTD., that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the office of Messrs. HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD., No. 17, Avenue Edouard VII, TODAY, the 20th INSTANT, at 4.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LIMITED,
Secretaries & Gen. Managers.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1919.

23645

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday 21st and 22nd May.

The Town Band will perform each evening from 9 p.m.

Buffet and Tea Rooms.

ADMISSION $1.00
CHILDREN ..... 50 Cents.

School children in the charge of their teachers or parents admitted between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Wednesday, and all day on Thursday up to 5 p.m., at a charge of 20 cents each. The Committee will award six prizes for essays on the Show, provided a sufficient number of children compete.

All exhibits to be sent in not later than 9 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

23659

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Effective this date, Mr. P. A. Cox is appointed Agent at Shanghai, replacing Mr. L. E. N. Ryan, who has resigned.

W. T. PAYNE,
Manager for China & Japan.

23657

NOTICE

As of this date I have resigned my position as General Manager for China of The Klauber Trading Corporation, and have joined Messrs. Sawyer, Candee and Co., Inc., of New York, as General Manager for the Far East, with offices at No. 6B Kiangse Road.

B. F. BROWN.

Shanghai, May 15th, 1919.

23627

Announcement to Silk Dealers

We beg to bring to the notice of silk dealers that our factory established at Shaoshing since 1896, and trading under the well-known chop "Two Gods," is now compelled to stop working owing to the extensive improvements and repairs which we are making to the building and machinery of the failature. We will inform our customers as soon as we are able to recommence working, and to offer our best quality of silk.

LUI YEN CHAR,
Manager of the "Two Gods"
Filature, Shaoshing, China.

23603

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

SPECIALIST
(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.

17846

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Business Men's Lunch
11.30 until 2 p.m.
Every day (Excepting Sunday)
Price 60 cts.
SULLIVANS CANDY STORE,
Nanking Road.

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22246

CHEAP SALE

40% DISCOUNT
OFF ALL GOODS
For Four Weeks Only

GOLD, SILVERWARE, JADES

Gems and other precious Stones

SING FAT & CO.
443A Kiangse Road

22235

CODE BOOKS
JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

23663

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22364

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

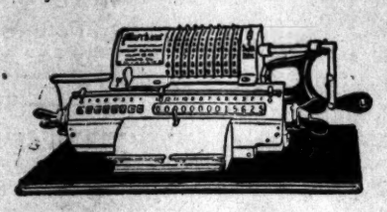
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

STOP WORRYING OVER FIGURES

Did you ever think of the time and mental strain you waste on figures?

If you can be relieved of this strain and 50% of your figuring time saved for Five Taels a month, is it not worth considering?



Let us put a MARCHANT in your Office for a week or two on trial at no expense to you. Let us show you how to stop the figure worries.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

O.V.B.

OREGON'S VERY BEST

LOGANBERRY JUICE
Mix it with an equal part of Whisky and add Tansan.
"One of the best drinks going!"
Gande, Price Co., Agents

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for a young Import and Export concern with established connections and good prospects. Applicant must be experienced businessman, with Tls. 10,000 capital. Address to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality and references.

23651 M.21

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN, with college education, desires position in reliable firm to learn business; some experience in office work. Best references. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

23644 M.22

YOUNG American would like to enter exporting and importing firm. No previous experience. Has had technical training. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

23643 M.22

AN experienced Chinese desires position as stenographer-typist, translator or interpreter. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

23631 M. 21

COMPETENT experienced stenographer typist (Chinese) desires employment. Good references. Apply to Q517 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

23634 M. 20

BOOKKEEPER, with sound knowledge of accounts, desires extra work. Moderate terms. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

23567

AN experienced Import and Export Compradore seeks position. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

23605 M. 23

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent stenographer for Tientsin. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

23654 M.22

LADY, capable of trimming Hats. State salary expected to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

23650 M.22

WANTED, stenographer for outport, American preferred, experience not absolutely necessary, to take dictation and type. Reply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

23614 M. 20

WANTED by an American Corporation from 1st July, for 4 or 5 months (with possibility for permanency), good all-round import man with knowledge of metals, hardware, sundries, etc. Capable of superintending department. Send references and state salary required to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

23558 M.20

WANTE MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to rent, tennis court. Western district, for season. Small party. State terms to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

23625 M. 21

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22388

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

TO LET

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.

70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

TO LET, three or four fine rooms on Range Road. Monthly rental $40. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

23662

TO LET, unfurnished flat in private home. Kitchen, bath and closed verandah. North Szechuen Road. Please apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

23652

TO LET, one unfurnished flat, North Szechuen Road Extension, Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

23602

TO LET one nice big furnished room with board, in private family. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

23635 M.24

WELL furnished single or double bedroom, with bathroom, without board, 9 Ezra Road, top floor.

23620 M. 18

TO LET, well-furnished room in Western district, opposite Race Course. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road.

23624 M. 24

TO LET, a portion of the northern part of The New World's building. Suitable for hotel, restaurant or other big concerns. For particulars, apply to The New World.

23604 M. 22

TO LET, for Taels 35, two large rooms with kitchen, bath and servants' rooms. Apply to N-416, Avenue Joffre.

23612 M. 20

TO LET, room and board, 6 Wayside Road. Madame Autoinette.

23456 M.20

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, several rooms in business section, suitable for offices Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

23600 M. 20

APARTMENTS WANTED

ROOM, with board, wanted by Japanese gentleman. Private family preferred. Mr. Nozaki. Astor House Hotel, Room No. 131.

23649 M.20

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

22354

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.

23656

TO LET, spacious modern residence North Szechuen Road Extension, vicinity swimming bath, public school for boys. Fixtures to be taken over. Please apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

23648 M.22

TO LET, in Hongkew Park district, a semi-detached house with five furnished rooms, sleeping porch, tennis court, garage and servants' quarters. Tls. 80 per month. Available from June 1 to October 1, 1919. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

23613

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22386

Exchange and Mart

TYPEWRITER for sale: Oliver No. 5, in very good condition. Price $75. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

23650 M.22

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, twin-cylinder, 12 h.p., electrically lighted throughout, with side-car, all in perfect condition. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

23653 M.22

CLYDESDALE one-ton chassis, suitable for quick, light delivery service. Been in use 15 months and given good service, guaranteed perfect condition. For inspection and price, apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

23655 M.22

FOR SALE, motor-car "Baby" model, in perfect condition. Apply to Star Garage.

23660 M.22

FOR SALE, one Steam Turbine directly connected to one 4½ K.V.A. Generator (110 volt direct current) through speed reducing gears properly inclosed in oil tight chamber all on same base, will carry from 150 to 200 sixteen candle power lights, complete with Switch Board, made by Aktiebolaget De Lavals Angturbin, Stockholm. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

23636 M.21.

FOR SALE, Motor Cycle, Indian Light Twin, 1918 model, used just a few months, guaranteed perfect working order. Trial may be arranged any time. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

23636 M.21.

FOR SALE, 20 Franc gold piece, issued year 1806. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

23637 M.20.

FOR SALE, Tls. 1,000, Inter-State roadster, four-seater, in good condition, has run 5,000 miles. Owner leaving Shanghai. Car can be seen any noon at K. T. C. Garage.

23611 M. 20

FOR SALE, one Indian 7 to 9 h.p., motor-cycle with side-car, hood, electric light and accessories. Perfect running order. What offers? Any trial. Apply 10B Paoshan Road.

23579 M. 20.

WANTED, second-hand rubber tyred rischa, in good condition. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

23591 M. 22

WANTED: Roadster in good condition. State model, year, price, with full particulars, to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

23548 M.20.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankuk	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 394,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Depcsits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業華中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
R. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Fillale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 13,760,236 (about £1,063,857)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

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An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

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Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

18.—Gloomy but practically rather fine weather in our regions. Rain in the Southern districts on the Pechihli Bay. Low pressures invading the whole of China and the China sea.

19.—Foggy weather. Barometer still slowly falling. Very light breezes.

Monday, May 19, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.31	29.32
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.02	0.05
Variation for 12 hrs.	0.01	-0.01
Wind—Direction	ESE	SE
Wind—Milles per hour	7.5	13.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	66°4	73°8
Humidity	100	88
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Provision Prices In Local Marke

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	16-16
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	35-40
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-22
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$0.60-$1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	8-12
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	12-14
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-30
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Feeboe	,,	8-10
Plums	,,	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-30
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	10-12
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-7
French Beans	,,	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	8-10
Parsnips	,,	2-4
Peas	per lb.	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	,,	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.55
Bran	,,	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	25.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.90
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

H. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone: Central 2741
Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 19, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2½=Tls. 3.84
@ exch. 74.3=Mex. $5.16
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 122½=Tls. 81.63
@ 74.3=Mex. $109.86
Mex. Dollars Market Rate 74.075
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1820
Native Interest ..... Tls. .07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 53½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr. 297
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. G.34.66½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/2½
London ..... Demand 5/2⅝
India ..... T.T. 311½
Paris ..... T.T. 747
Paris ..... Demand 750
New York ..... T.T. 122
New York ..... Demand 122½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67⅝
Japan ..... T.T. 43½
Batavia ..... T.T. 300
Singapore ..... T.T. 45½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/3½
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅝
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5½
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 780
New York .... o/d. Docy. 123½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 128½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 3,350 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $4.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For May

Hk. Tls. 3.50	@	5/0½		£1
,, 1	@	703	Francs	7.83
,, 0.77	@	116½	Gold	$1
,, 1	@	43½	Yen	2.54
,, 1	@	15	Rupees	4.19
,, 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,, 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 19, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bond 5%:
Tls. 38.20 May
Tls. 37.80 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 20.60 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 19.60 June
Tls. 19.80 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 20's: Tls. 189.00 May
Tls. 181.00 June
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 163.40 June
Tls. 162.10 July
Phoenix Tls. 168.00 May
Tls. 160.00 June
Wedding Tls. 169.00 May
For Standard Tls. 170.00 May

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 19, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 19.00 C. N. I.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.00 May
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 @ Tls. 82.50
Unofficial
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $625.00
Kungyik Cotton: Tls. 34.00
Tls. 34.25
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 178.00 June
Telephones Tls. 80.00

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on May 14, 1919:

Average prices realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.75 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$0.77 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market dull, offered 727 tons sold 392 tons.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that auctions this week showed prices of 75½ cents. to 77½ cents for Pale Crepe and 74 cents to 76½ cents for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Rubber Outputs

	March.	April.
Alma	24,500	31,000
Amherst	3,652	3,376
Anglo-Dutch	81,500	73,500
Anglo-Java	232,000	217,000
Ayer Tawah	26,861	22,217
Batu Anam	22,000	20,202
Bukit Toh Alang	11,955	12,500
Bute	15,000	17,900
Chempedak	8,000	10,000
Chemor	16,564	16,589
Cheng	17,145	17,841
Consolidated	52,513	49,162
Dominion	39,409	38,635
Gula Kalumpong	110,000	108,000
Java Consolidated	85,000	81,000
Kamunting	17,898	20,971
Kapala	11,077	11,774
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,360	8,509
Kota Bahroe	31,428	32,622
Kroewoek	59,000	54,000
Langkat	55,662	—
Padang	23,800	25,000
Permaia	5,623	7,356
Pengkalan	13,666	10,008
Repah	16,000	18,000
Samagaga	13,000	—
Semambu	16,562	14,218
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	26,000	25,766
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	13,160	9,500
Shanghai-Seremban	8,400	11,193
Shanghai-Pahang	15,670	15,316
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,070	55,100
Shanghai-Klebang	11,358	12,205
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,229	11,351
Sungei Duri	19,712	23,323
Taiping	10,051	11,541
Tanah Merah	28,500	32,000
Tebong	73,000	75,000
Ulobri	5,232	5,589
Ziangbe	82,000	82,000

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 11.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:

Bar Silver Spot, 53d.
Forward, 57¼d. uncertain.

FOREIGN TRADE BRIEFS

Bottles of every description are now being made by a Durban, Natal, firm in large quantities, a modern regenerative tank furnace having been installed for the purpose.

What is described as "beautiful white marble fully equal in quality to that of Italy" is reported to have been discovered close to Pretoria, Transvaal.

American manufacturers will undoubtedly be interested in knowing that there is now established in Rio de Janeiro a modern American law office for the protection of American interests in Brazil.

An American company has begun to manufacture cement, while the perfumery production is increasing rapidly Thus reads a note from Argentina. More candy is being consumed than ever before, according to reports, so that the chocolate manufacturers have enjoyed unusual prosperity. These budding industries, however, will have but little influence upon the total imports required to supply Argentina's needs. There is not a single industry in that country that does not feel the pinch of fuel, and a costly makeshift of wood has had to tide over the greater number. The few foundries have suffered distinctly from lack of coal and coke.

Builders of motor cars should note that country roads in South Africa are not a rule suitable for heavy motor traffic.

A valuable source of wealth to New Zealand is the timber of white pine, which is extensively used for packing agricultural products.

'Rubber Form'

A copy of "Rubber Form," a guide to investors in rubber shares, has been received from London by THE CHINA PRESS. It gives net profits earned, planted acreage, comparative share values and similar details for 420 rubber companies. It is published by Effingham Wilson, London.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 6.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	76	12	6
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	80	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	24	5	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	15	15	0
Tinplate. I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. wales		35½	
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)		11	
Standard Tin (cash)	227	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	34	15	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	228	0	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 6.—Today's rates were as follows:

Consols, 2½% for account	£55
French Rentes 3% for account	Fcs. 63
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 28.95
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.67½
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y. 87
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-1855	Rs. 49½
Bar Silver	48⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3½%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3/5½
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5/1
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£101
Shells (ord.)	£9/3/9
Indos (Pref.)	£4/12/6
Indos (Def.)	£35/10/0

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, May 6.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Transfers were as follows:

Hightest price 1s. 6d.
Tenders at 1s. 6d.
Receive 31%.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 5 15/16d.
Tenders at 1s. 5 15/16d.
Receive 31%.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 6.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6.000.000.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, May 6.—Today's prices and deliveries were as follows:

Egyptian Cotton: Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	26.59d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	13.40d.
Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple	17.25d.
Plantation Rubber, June	1/11 1/16
Deliveries, China Silk	56 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk	4 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk	9 bales

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 6.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple spot	17.06d.
July	16.41d.
September	15.57d.

PASSPORT PHOTOS
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where they will continue as heretofore their business in Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, etc.
23544

Admiral Sims, Home Again, Tells Of Secret Mission

Went Abroad Just Before U. S. Entered War Traveling On An Incognito

New York, April 8.—How Rear Admiral William S. Sims, accompanied by one aide, proceeded incognito into England under Navy Department orders issued him two weeks before the United States entered the war against Germany was told the Associated Press by the Admiral here last night on his return from overseas.

In reply to questions he gave in simple words a straightforward account of his mission, passing with dispassionate comment over many an incident of his adventure that well could be incorporated into the most romantic of war stories.

Summoned By Daniels

On March 24 or 25, the Admiral said, while he was President of the Naval War College at Newport, he was was ordered to report "without delay" to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. He was not notified of the nature of the business to be discussed upon his arrival there. He was received in secret conference with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations.

He was told that it "looked as though we shall go to war," and it was briefly explained that he was to go at once "to see the people on the other side" and reach an understanding as to how the United States best could co-operate with Allied sea forces in operations against Germany. One aide would be allowed to accompany him as he was told, and his identity must not be known until it might be decided to reveal it after his safe arrival abroad.

They Assumed Other Names

Commander J. V. Babcock, of Newhampton, Iowa, aide to Admiral Sims at Newport, was chosen to accompany him, and both officers immediately laid aside their uniforms and donned civilian clothes.

Simultaneously they dropped their names and assumed other "more suitable to the occasion." Admiral Sims said he did not clearly remember what name he bore on his incognito adventure.

"Babcock and I chose Richardson and Robertson, as near as I can recall," he said. "I can't think of the full names, and I am not at all sure that these are correct. But that's how I seem to remember them."

The Admiral and his aide sailed from the port of New York, March 31, 1917, on the steamship New York, he said. No one on the vessel recognised them, and they passed the time as ordinary voyagers without feeling any unusual fear of their identities being revealed.

News of the declaration of war by the United States on April 6 reached them by the ship's wireless news service. It did not disturb them.

Not Disturbed When Ship Hit Mine

Entering Liverpool Harbor on April 9 in a thick mist, the steamer struck a mine and a hole was blown in one of her forward compartments, but the Admiral and his aide were "not especially disturbed" by that either.

There was no Reception Committee to meet them at the docks in Liverpool, Admiral Sims said. They went ashore unnoticed, "like anybody else." A special train was waiting in the Liverpool railroad yards, however, with Admiral Hope aboard, representing the British Admiralty. It simply stood there until Admiral Sims and his companion climbed aboard. Then it pulled out for London.

They arrived in London on April 10, both Admiral Sims and Commander Babcock still wearing their civilian clothes. They went at once to the Admiralty offices where Admiral Sims went into conference immediately with Admiral Jellicoe.

Put On Uniforms Again

On April 13 at a luncheon in London, the United States Ambassador made the first formal announcement that Admiral Sims had arrived in the country. After that the Admiral his aide reappeared in their Navy uniforms and went about as their real selves, abandoning the names of "Richardson and Robertson."

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PROPOSED SCHEDULE
(Subject to Change)
SHANGHAI TO VANCOUVER

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Empress of Japan	27 June
Empress of Russia	12 July
Monteagle	25 July
Empress of Asia	9 August

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Agent
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181

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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather with strong northerly winds along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 20, 1919

A Constructive Foreign Policy For China

THERE are big things under way in Paris concerning China—things of more importance to China as well as future peace than the ownership of Tsingtau. The telegrams are scrappy and incomplete. So far all that is certain is that the United States Government has made definite proposals to the governments of Great Britain, France and Japan concerning financial assistance to China and that a new banking consortium has been organised with a new basis for the granting of loans to China. We are to have then a constructive policy, which, while we know nothing as to its merits, is at least better than none. It comes none too soon.

As has been said in these columns before, the drift of events in China has made a definite, constructive, broad-visioned and unified policy toward China not only essential but indispensable if China is not to go to utter destruction. The success or failure of the policy will be decided by its breadth. It was the lack of that that made futile the Six-Power Group of 1913, the group from which the American banks withdrew because the American government refused its support. And the condition of China has grown in complexity since then, and the world political situation equally so. The Bank Consortium of 1919 must be more than a negative group. It must serve as more than a check against financial adventures by individual nations. It must internationalise all future loans to China, and it must do more. It must end the balance-of-power concession race in China and the juggling of spheres of influence. And probably also it must take a more direct part in the administration of those projects in China for which its loans are granted.

America withdrew from the previous consortium because the conditions implied too great an interference in internal Chinese affairs. We are now faced with the question whether there will be any more internal affairs in China unless we do interfere. The more important question is not whether we shall interfere or not, but how. There is now a large number of Chinese who recognise that China can be put on its feet only if the control of certain administrative branches is placed in foreign hands. The army will continue to be a force of brigands under thieving tuchuns unless there is some foreign supervision over it; with foreign eyes to supervise the payment of huge sums for private military enterprises of ambitious governors and to skim inflated payrolls of military chieftains bent on making hay while the sun shines, the army problem will largely solve itself. With foreigners to keep a check on finances the present system of treasury looting either by gaining the consent of a compliant minister of finance or by bullying him to compliance will end. The railways must be nationalised and unified, with foreign supervision of finances and management. And so on through all the vital arteries of the nation's life.

For China left to itself there is no hope. There is no prospect but more ignominious civil war that never comes to fighting or decision, more so-called military but actual brigand territorism, more despoiling of provinces, more loan jobbing, more selling of national resources, more paralysis of government in Peking and battening of leeches; in short, sheer ruin. For China with foreign assistance, assistance conceived fundamentally for China's gain—China's gain being ultimately the foreign Powers' gain—there is not only hope but certainty of a radiant future. It all depends on the foreign Powers' capacity for real co-operation.

It Is Just Ten Years Ago The Pole Was Discovered

On Anniversary Preparations Are Being Made For New Expedition To Chart Unknown Arctic Regions

New York, April 6.—Ten years ago today, Robert E. Peary discovered the north pole. The goal of four centuries of perilous effort was reached by an American explorer. Since then the interest in polar research has by no means died. The pole itself had been attained, but there was a great field of discovery left for explorers in what arctic voyagers refer to familiarly as "the north."

Several parties have gone to the arctic to chart and investigate certain sections of the unknown land and sea, and now the greatest and most comprehensive expedition of all is planned, by airplane and dog-sledge and boat, to explore all that unknown region. Meanwhile, the south pole has been discovered, and the later journey of Sir Ernest Shackleton has brought records of dangerous adventures from the antarctic.

In the north, the two outstanding expeditions since the discovery of the pole have been those of Vilhjalmar Stefansson, under the auspices of the Canadian Geologic Survey in 1913-18, and Donald B. MacMillan, in command of the expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to explore Crocker Land, 1913-17. The so-called "Crocker Land Expedition" discovered that the supposed Crocker Land did not exist. As for the Canadian undertaking, it is notable in the memory of the public for the adventures which befell both Stefansson and Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who was separated with a small party from the main expedition; but it accomplished a great deal of valuable exploration and discovered great new lands. An earlier journey of Stefansson's in 1913-14, was also productive of much scientific achievement, through less spectacular.

The northern expedition now planned, under Commander Peary's general direction, centers in a "flight to the pole" by Captain Robert A. Bartlett, under Commander Peary's general direction. But it is hoped not only to fly to and over the north pole, but to find out whether land actually exists where scientists have reason to believe it is, between Alaska and Greenland, to make extensive soundings of the polar basin from boats and journeys on the ice by dog-sledge, and to gather information on the flora and fauna of the arctic regions.

Much To Be Learned

"A good deal has been done in the last ten years, but a great deal remains to be accomplished," said Capt. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt on Peary's successful voyage. "Stefansson has done a lot, and the Crocker Land Expedition achieved much, but there is a tremendous tract lying between Alaska and Greenland, and off to the west of the regions that have been explored, about which nothing is known. Scientists have their theories, based upon evidence collected, but nothing actually known of that part of the world. We believe land is there; we want to find out all about it."

Stefansson's arctic journey of 1908-12 was carried out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, and had as its object the ethnological exploration of Western Arctic America. Stefansson made his base on Coronation Gulf, and from there traveled 1,900 miles, 700 miles of which were across regions of Victoria Land and the adjacent district, unknown to white men. He made important collections of flora and fauna which have added much to scientific knowledge of the life of this section of "the north"; but the most spectacular event of his trip, from the lay point of view, was the discovery of a tribe of so-called "blonde" Eskimos.

The year after his return, Stefansson set out on the famous Canadian Government expedition, with three ships and a body of scientists, to explore the lands directly to the north of the Dominion of Canada. It was five years before he returned. At one time scarcely any hope existed that he could still be alive. Every one remembers the excitement that hung about that long journey, with its great "side adventure," so to speak, in the loss of the Karluk and the thirteen months wanderings of Captain Bartlett, the ship's commander. But not every one realises how much was accomplished in those years. Stefansson discovered new lands, large and small, which added 30,000 square miles to the territory under the British flag. He explored the Beaufort Sea, which lies in a sort of triangle between the pole and the coasts of Canada and Alaska. He charted new waters and mapped out coasts of which almost nothing had been known. And he brought back the suggestion of economic exploitation of the polar regions in the discovery of coal fields on the newly found lands.

An Arctic Adventure

Stefansson and his party set forth from Teller, Alaska, in June, 1913. In August he and a few men landed from the Karluk, which was caught in the ice floes, to do some hunting. When they got back the ship was gone. Stefansson was left with one sledge and a dog team, 1,300 pounds of baggage and supplies, two rifles, and 300 rounds of ammunition. He and his companions became, for the purpose of keeping alive, practically Eskimos. Dressing as Eskimos and living on Eskimo fare, they made their 700-mile journey.

Meanwhile the Karluk drifted with the ice until January, 1914, when it was crushed. Captain Bartlett and his men got off with most of the supplies. Of the company, eleven men lost their lives. The others reached Wrangell Island and Herald Island. Captain Bartlett, with one Eskimo, made his way, in a dashing trip, to the mainland, whence he succeeded in getting aid back to his men, and in rescuing them in the following September.

The explorer's attitude toward his "adventures" appears to be characteristically expressed by Captain Bartlett in a remark about that journey. He was talking of the anniversary of the discovery of the pole, and of what had been attempted and achieved since, and when mention was made of the excitement which greeted his appearance, alive, after the Karluk's loss, he laughed in a puzzled sort of way.

"I never could understand why so much fuss was made over that," he said. "We were getting along all right. Of course I got through all right. I didn't think of it as being so dangerous.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "there isn't any danger to speak of in polar exploration nowadays. There is no danger of starvation in the north, because there is always plenty of game. In the south, where there is a great unbroken ice plateau, with little wild life, conditions are different, but there, too, the lay of the land has its own advantage in the easier traveling. There is little roughness or hilliness on that antarctic plateau, and sledges can move quickly with supplies. By keeping up what we call the endless chain system—the relays of dog-sledges going back and forth transferring supplies—that we used on Peary's arctic trips, and that Amundson employed in the artarctic, it is possible to keep supplied with food."

Stefansson was on the ice pack for more than a year, got back to Alaska, and started out again. His successes on the whole five-year trip are heralded as "among the marvels of polar exploration."

MacMillan Expedition

Meanwhile the American Museum of Natural History had sent out a party under Donald B. MacMillan, who had also been with Peary in 1909, to explore the supposed Crocker Land. Peary had believed that there was land there, though it was not certain. MacMillan and his party proved Crocker Land to be a myth. But they made a great many important explorations along the ice floes and the Greenland coast, got back to Etah, their base in Greenland, and were frozen in. While waiting for a relief ship, MacMillan went on with his work. But when the ship arrived, with a party led by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, it was frozen in, too. It was not until the Summer of 1917 that the explorers were rescued, and that by the third relief expedition that had made the attempt. This was under Captain Bartlett's command.

"They were all right," he reported, "but their supplies were getting low."

The south pole was discovered by the Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundson, Dec. 14, 1911. It was a journey made for no other purpose than the attainment of the pole itself, and the discoverer left a tent, with a letter telling of his success in reaching his goal, and started back home. He made some important discoveries, however, chief among them the southerly termination of the Ross Oceanic Ice Cap, which proved the probable continuity of Antarctica.

Thirty-five days later, Jan. 18, 1912, Amundsen's tent and letter were found by Robert Falconer Scott, in command of the British expedition that was sent out to "discover the south pole." Discover it Scott did, though his rival had got there before him. But he, too, made scientific findings of permanent value, so that, though his journey, with its tragic ending in Scott's death in the polar wilderness, remains a pathetic memory of the valor in most people's minds, it was far from fruitless.

Amundsen is planning now to rediscover the north pole by way of the Siberian coast. He is famous, of course, for his great antarctic discovery, but he knows the arctic well; it was Amundsen who found the Northwest Passage in 1906.

Shackleton's Journeys

In 1909 Sir Ernest (then Lieutenant) Shackleton made a sledge journey in the antarctic and got within 97 miles of the pole—366 miles further than any record at that time. In October, 1914, he started on a great new antarctic expedition, and discovered new land. But he met with unfavorable conditions from the first, and by the next Summer it was apparent that his ship, the Endurance, could not escape from the ice in which it was wedged. In October it was abandoned, and on November 20 was sunk. The party camped on the ice, but the ice broke before long. They took to their little boats, and reached Elephant Island, a storm-swept little haven at best, on April 15, 1916.

Shackleton made up his mind that he must make his own way to civilisation, to get help for his men. The story of his journey, his three vain efforts to save the rest of his party, the reports that there was no hope of their being rescued, and at last the triumphant message of Sept. 3, "All saved and well"—the whole record is one of the most stirring in modern polar adventure. When Shackleton left his men, they had had only five weeks' rations and two seals. When he set out on his fourth attempt to reach them, he had been promised support and aid if he could wait until a boat could be fitted up, but in spite of bad weather conditions he refused to wait.

At present, while plans are maturing for the American "flight to the pole" expedition, which is expected to start in June, a British party is planning to fly from Spitzbergen to the north pole. Captain Wild, who was with Shackleton, is now making preparations for this flight.

In talking over the recent achievements of polar exploration, Captain Bartlett paid an explorer's tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, to whose generous interest, he said, the last two Peary trips (1905 and 1908-9) owed much.

Missouri's Troubled Political Future

(From The Montgomery County Leader)

There is a great deal of speculation as to what politics will be like after prohibition goes into effect. Will it be like a county fair without fakers, like a circus without peanuts, like a dance without music, or a picnic without anything to eat? How is a fellow going to know how to vote if he can't ask the candidate whether he is wet or dry? What excuse can a fellow offer for getting defeated when he can no longer blame it on the fact the other fellow used whiskey? It is certainly going to be hard on politics when the boozeless age comes.

Antwerp After The War

Notes Of A Belgian Who Has Returned Home From Exile

Following are extracts from a letter written to a friend in New York by George Van Antwerpen, a Belgian who was engaged in the diamond industry in this country during the war and has gone back to Belgium:

The prices of merchandise generally fluctuate from day to day. Shoes, for instance, are marked in one place 125 francs and in another 35 francs, and so it is with everything. Meat costs now 12 francs a kilogram, and butter came down since I am here from 24 to 18 francs a kilogram.

The town itself presents a normal aspect. There are more cafes than before the war, especially cabarets of great night style. This is in a way disgusting, because they were originated under German occupation. Those who exploited them were Germans or undesirables and have made fortunes. Money has been spent lavishly by those beasts and by a few profiteers, but the latter are hounded and thrown into prison.

In their getaway the beasts sacrificed everything, and for a few hours a liquidation took place that was a "Niagara Falls." Priceless animals were sold for a few francs; sugar, coffee, everything was thrown away.

The farmers have enriched themselves. An acre, produced at one time 2,000 francs worth of vegetables, and this explains why the banks have money in plenty now. All this hidden money has been deposited as soon as the enemy retreated.

It is nothing surprising to see a common, ordinary looking farmer walk into a jewelry store and buy for his wife and daughters pearl and diamond necklaces. They are buying the finest and dearest furs and so on. When the exchange under our Government's control took place of marks into francs some farmers had not counted their money, but they had fifty kilograms of bank notes of 50 or 100 marks. The Government paid the pre-war rate of 1.25 francs to the mark.

Here is a little story told by a jeweler: A farmer orders in a store a dozen silver knives and a dozen forks. They show him also sugar tongs; when the jeweler explains to him what they are for he says, "Give me a dozen also."

The city people of the middle class have suffered. The American Relief Commission was their only salvation. Foodstuffs and all necessaries were at exorbitant prices, but at a price such as $10 a kilogram for meat, and everything else in proportion, one could buy everything.

And you have those who dealt with the Germans and made lots of money. There are arrests made all the time and no mercy is shown to them. It is the same thing in every part of the invaded country. But this is only one side of the story, and, thank God, I am proud of being a Belgian. The masses have made life miserable for the beasts.

In Flemish and Walloon cities alike vast and numerous organisations were looking out with hope and conviction for the future of our nation. With secret wireless stations they remained in touch with those who were fighting for their salvation, and they knew that the hour of liberation would come some day. They were spying for Belgium at the risk of their lives. They carried letters and messages through the blockade.

Women by the thousand have been thrown into jail. They received water and filth for food, slept on stone floors, came out consumptive, but pursued their work just the same until the very end. La Libre Belgique and other French and Flemish papers were published secretly and passed around, and all the while 40,000 young men passed the electrified barbed wire fences at the frontiers and joined their brethren in arms. Every fifty yards there was a boche sentinel. For them it was a dangerous job; many disappeared.

The tales I hear of how the inhabitants fooled the beasts! How they hid their copper and woollen bedspreads and the wine are pathetic. There is not a house that has not its hiding places. We had during all the time of the occupation a concierge who took care of everything. At one time Germans were quartered in my room, but they did not receive much comfort. They were looking for our hiding spots, but never found anything. Yet we had under the ground seventeen chandeliers, silver and works of art. They belonged to my brothers and sisters.

And if I tell you that at one time all of these valuables were hidden in another house more than a mile away from us, and that, carefully packed in rugs, they were later transferred under the nose of the Germans to our house, and that it took fifty trips to finish the job, you can form a small idea of the spirit of the classes from only an example.

But this is all over now, and our armies are in Germany. The last boche had just left Antwerp when the first Belgian soldier came speeding in an automobile in the delirious city. The Belgian flag was hoisted on the high steeple of our cathedral, and as the King made his triumphal entry the chimes played as they never played before.

And now the Belgians are eager to work and reconquer through work the prosperity of the olden days. What we lack most is machinery, which the Germans have stolen, and most of all the raw materials to revive our industries.

Correspondence

The Unreality Of China's Humiliation

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The Editors of English printed newspapers in China all deplore the decision of the Peace Conference to allow Japan the same right and privileges in Shantung Province as were enjoyed by Germany before the war, and they also advocate peaceful submission to the inevitable provided a protest against the enforced acquiescence is made at the time of signing the Peace treaty. China can do nothing else—and to put aside the cloak of friendly intention which it may be said the foreigner in China has tried to wear with sincerity, and adopting the shirt of candor unworn by the great majority of writers on China's affairs—how can any other course be pursued?

The blush of shame appears in the cheek of only those Chinese whose contact with the foreigner has shown them that there is cause to be ashamed of incompetence and subservience to superior intelligence and purpose. The rest are too sleepily disposed to do other than let well enough alone deprecating any action that might interfere with their slothful every day routine. Truly a decadent race.

Since the advent of the foreigner and until the time of the China-Japanese War, the effort to range China in line with the rest of the world as the world progressed in its course through the Industrial Era, was largely thwarted by skillful manipulation of the unseen Dragon's fiery nostrils, but, after this time, the fictitious beast soared into the realm of dreams and during the declining days of the Ching dynasty flapped his scaly wings and moved his lean body in wild contortion without avail. Since then atavism and avarice have opposed modernism in its irresistible onrush, only to bring on the nation humiliation after humiliation, or, it would be better to say, insult after insult. It is not unreasonable to suppose that any other but an irreparably sluggish and indifferent people would have grown sensitive under the continual smart of insult, at least to the extent that steps to prevent repetition would have been inaugurated, but no, in China after each insult and more particularly in recent years, there has been no humiliation other than the voiced wrath of a few disappointed semi-Christianised self seeking patriots, and, a few days ago, the formation of a band of irresponsible students whose daring under mob influence lead them only to the point where there actions now appear to be ludicrous instead of convincing and inspiring enough to stir the dormant instincts of patriotism which it is sincerely hoped forms part of the Chinese make up. There is considerable difficulty in reconciling one's view towards sympathy for a people who will not feel humiliation and the leniency of China's well wishers in this connection is being continually stretched to breaking point.

China's present humiliaton is one only in name. A boycott will be commenced and further anti-Japanese feeling will be aroused only to collapse in the course of time. There are no leaders in China whose mercenary instincts are sacrificed to patriotism. Add to this impediment the fact that China is divided against herself and the outlook is indeed hopeless. She cannot help herself from within and if she is to enrich herself and the world in broad development, there is no country that is better able to direct her than Japan. Racial similarity, geographical propinquity, and keen understanding of China and the Chinese places Japan in premier position to create progressive movement, although, it must be admitted, Japan's method in the past leaves much room for improvement.

The writer holds no brief for Japan, and is interested only in China's real awakening.

If China's interests are to be sacrificed to enable firm establishment of the League of Nations at the present time, may those Chinese who are sensitive enough to feel hurt at the world's decision sustain their souls by basking under the soothing rays of martyrdom. If the League of Nations is successful, and there can be no doubt that it will be, China's millions will obtain redress for encroachment on their sovereignty only when such encroachment has been definitely proved by the course of time. When this time comes, if it ever does, the rapidly increasing influx of her foreign educated and Western imbued sons (amongst whom there are sure to be a goodly proportion of genuinely patriotic) will give China the ability and the right to demand freedom of control and development of a land which is rightfully hers.

T. C. LANE PRESCOTT.
Peking, May 14.

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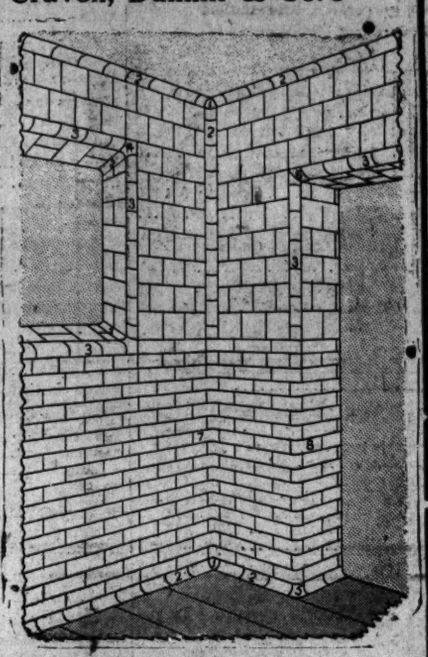

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

YOUR SOCIETY MANNERS TONIGHT ARE SPLENDID - I'M PROUD OF YOU -
OH! AFTER FIVE OR TEN YEARS I'LL BE PERFECT!
YOU WERE SO GOOD TONIGHT TO MY FRIENDS I'M GOING TO LET YOU INVITE YOUR FRIENDS TOMORROW -
IT'S A HAPPY MAN I AM TONIGHT!
HAVE A GOOD TIME BUT DON'T LET YOUR FRIENDS MAKE TOO MUCH NOISE REMEMBER-OUR NEIGHBORS ARE VERY SWELL-
NEXT DAY
GREAT HEAVEN! WHAT WILL THE NEIGHBORS SAY?
LATER
GEO MCMANUS 1-30

Cures Effected By Work

By Brice Belden, M. D.

Damage done by overwork is far less common than that of underwork, yet it is the commonest thing in the world to hear nervous people who actually need wholesome labor to set them right complain of overwork. These persons are taken seriously when the ludicrousness of their excuse ought to be obvious. This is not to deny that they really have symptoms; they have the symptoms, of course, but they are wrong about the cause.

It is not the labor of the factory worker that injures his health, but the combination of defective ventilation and improper or insufficient food; or the breakdown may be due to some infection; or physical blight may be brought about by some morbid emotional disturbance which constantly weights down the heart.

The lack of wholesome emotional life, on the other hand, breaks down many people, and we then hear them spoken of, very often, as victims of overwork. This emotional starvation has to do with lack of sympathy or love, or their non-expression by those who though served devotedly never give tangible signs of their appreciation.

Insufficient recreation, absence of pleasure and lack of wholesome food are constantly causing disease which is blamed upon overwork. Under such conditions any work at all seems onerous and injurious.

Now poor methods of work or the wrong sort of work, or monotonous work, or work that you do not and cannot love, will not prevent the leakage of nervous force, because harmful emotions come into play in such circumstances. Work done under the influence of impatience, worry and fear does one no good.

It is a surprise to some nervous patients to be told that their chances of recovery depend upon their ability to take up some work without friction and worry.

The sanatoria where formerly nervous invalids were given the rest cure are being gradually supplanted by stations where the same kind of patients are taught how to increase their strength and regain their health by suitable work.

There is, of course, a type of neurasthenic who requires the rest cure, but even he will never adjust properly to life's demands unless his energies are developed by exercise and then suitably harnessed.

It is the fine arts of work and play that keep us healthy and happy.

THE COW CAUSES DEBATE

Question Is Why She Gets Up Hind End Foremost

Inquiring minds in Connecticut are grappling the age-old question why a cow, which is to say the genus bos, rises from recumbency by elevating her anterior quarters first, whereas a horse reverses the process and a pig appears to have no predilections but to be solely concerned, when there is a prospect of something to eat in sight, to get in motion toward it all at once.

Generally speaking, it can of course be said that a cow takes the method physiologically the easiest for her in getting on her feet. The head end up procedure probably produces muscular stresses and interior discomforts which she understands better than she can explain. It is open to question also if she ever in all her ruminations reflected on the matter; nor is it clear that it is worth our while to do so since it is only an inconsequential fact with an immaterial reason behind it. It is an interesting bit of information, and it might be profitable in imaginable emergencies to know how an animal normally acts and which is the danger end of her to be avoided. But the obscure cause of it is of no apparent practical importance, for it is just one of those things that are so and might as well be so as something else.

It seems fair from all that is known of the cow to acquit her of any disposition to do things hind end foremost out of cantankerousness, or to cling to a notion or method through perversity or pride because it happens to be hers. There is no evidence of that domineering spirit in her or of a willful insistence in having her own way. She does the things that are to be done sequentially, in order, settles her pressing problems first and leaves to the future others that may arise. Imperiled by enemies, her way would be to fight them to a standstill first and leave for later consideration a bovine league to secure her against possible new attacks. Her ratiocinative processes may be limited, but there is reason to believe that as far as she does see she sees clearly, never out of focus, that her intuitions are sure, and that, while she may sometimes seem to, she never really does things wrong end first or clings to a course when conclusive reasons for abandoning it appear. On the whole, therefore, it seems profitable to consider the cow in the field, how she acts, for Solomon in all his glory was not so wise in al' respects as one of these.—*Rochester Post Express.*

The Wish

By Jeanne Oldfield Potter

Almost I wish Spring would not come
To tree or hill or glen,
For at its tread a quiver runs
Through old-time wounds again.

The speedwell comes into the fields,
The lanes grow white with may,
But underneath the hawthorn bush
No laddie waits today.

The round sun mocks me in the morn,
The sea wind tries the door
The moonlight seeks his pillow and
Finds—moonlight, nothing more.

And yet today I found a glen
All deep and cool and dim;—
But it was empty, for it brought
No memory of him.

Finds Purest Music Sung By Laborers Of Orient

Tokio, May 8.—The song which the Japanese workmen sing when raising the rooftree of a new building is among the purest music in the world, according to Mr. Henry Eichheim, a musician of note in America, who has come to Japan to study and absorb Oriental music with a view to using it in his own compositions, says the Japan Advertiser.

"To my mind, the Oriental has evolved the purest music in the world, and I want to absorb it, to get the atmosphere of it," said Mr. Eichheim. "The Orientals have evolved by the process of elimination a perfect philosophy, a perfect art and a perfect music, I think. Of course, we of the West cannot always appreciate the perfection of their art life, but if we could think as they think, we would realise the absolute simplicity and perfection of it.

"Take their flower arrangement for example. We place a whole bowlfull of flowers in the center of the table. The Japanese take one or two flowers and decorate the whole room. It is the process of achieving perfection by elimination."

Mr. Eichheim, who has spent the last five years writing music, and has gained no small amount of public recognition in the United States therefore, was enthusiastic in his praise of Debussy and the other modern French notables in the music world. In fact, he, in company with Mr. Sam Charles of Boston, and as the conductor of a symphony orchestra created for that purpose, produced the works of all the modern French musicians and presented them before the American public.

Will Stay Some Time Here

"I came to the Orient as a traveler two years ago, as a seeker for rest and pleasure, and the music I heard here then, so impressed me that I have returned to live in the atmosphere and to let it sink in."

Mr. Eichheim on the occasion of his first visit took away with him a number of sketches which he later put together in his compositions with just enough of his own music to hold them together. The result is some Oriental music, which is more nearly Oriental than that which has been written before by foreign composers. Mr. Eichheim says his effort was to give the music exactly as it was and not to make it Occidental in its appeal. Not being satisfied with the excellent results of this work, he has come back and will attempt to give to the world his impressions of Oriental music.

He tells an amusing anecdote which illustrates his difficulties in getting material for his work. On the voyage over, the Japanese wireless operator on the boat was playing on his samisen one day, and Mr. Eichheim spent the afternoon taking down in notes as rapidly as he could write the tune the man was playing. Then, as he tells it himself, "I talked to the man, and finally getting a fiddle, played a few notes of what he had played and asked him if that was his music. And he answered that it was not. Then I set out to find out why he thought it was not, and asked him to play what I had written. It seems that he played about seven notes to every one of mine, the whole forming a sort of delicate arabesque about the one note. No wonder he didn't recognise what I played as his own music."

Although a first violinist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra for twenty-one years, then a conductor of his own symphony orchestra, Mr. Eichheim is quite unaffected and natural in his manner, referring to his violin as his "fiddle" and speaking in an easy conversational tone about even the most difficult and abstruse musical questions. He speaks lightly of his work, although it is known among lovers of good music from coast to coast in America. His wife, who is an excellent pianist, is his accompanist, and the partnership is truly delightful.

Photography An Avocation

Music is Mr. Eichheim's vocation, and amateur photography is his avocation. As he has developed an individuality in his music, so also has he developed a decided characteristic in his photography. His photographs, both of persons and of landscapes, have a softness, a peculiar mystical quality that is hard to define, but infinitely beautiful.

"We intend to live in the Orient for a year and a half, but part of the time will be spent in India and China, always in the remote parts of the countries. In pursuance of this plan, I am going on a walking trip of about three weeks on the Tokaido, both to get some good pictures, and to pick up the primitive music of that district."

Mr. Eichheim is especially fond of modern French music and particularly of Debussy's music, claiming that the Oriental effect of his music is the main source of his pleasure in it. He has taken from every source for his own music, and is especially quick to recognise sources in other music.

The sound of a temple bell with its beautiful overtones is the theme of one of his compositions, while the song of the laborers working on the roof of a new building, furnished another motif. All the primitive music, the sounds which are part of the daily life of the people, have given him sketches which he will later use in his own work.

Mr. Eichheim expects to leave for Kyoto tomorrow and to spend some time there, coming to Nikko in the fall and paying an extensive visit to China and India during the winter. His daughter, who is now in school in America, is coming out to the Orient soon, and will spend the rest of the time with her parents while they are here.

Encouraging The Arkansas School Ma'am

(Yuba Correspondence Heber Springs Headlight)

Mr. John Arant and wife are boarding the school teacher. She has quite a nice walk through the mud to her school.

Get A Periscope

Don't give up hope, even if you are a tiny person in a large crowd. To your rescue comes an adaptation of the periscope, designed specially for use in crowds. According to Popular Mechanics:

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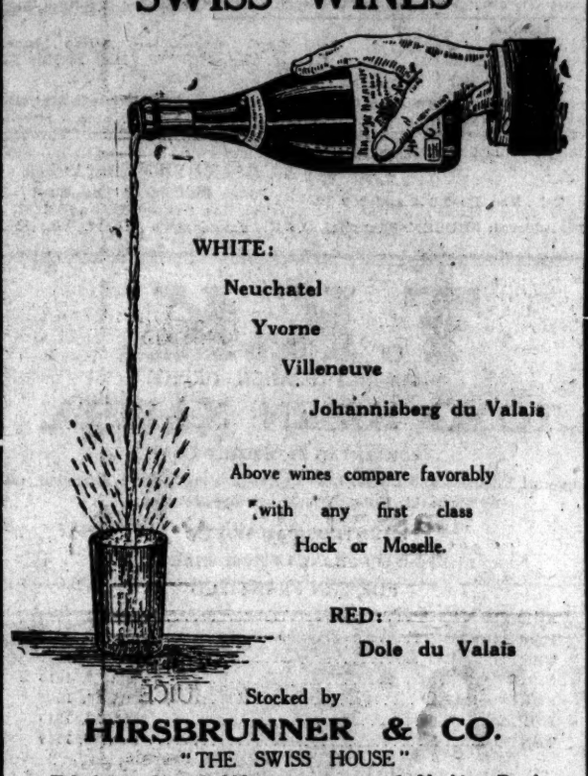
SWISS WINES



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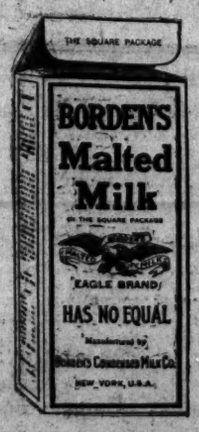

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain A. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, May 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Tuesday, May 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Captain Johannessen, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, May 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,863, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, May 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, May 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. S. Kasakawi will be despatched from China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Friday, May 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, May 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 21**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiming**, Captain W. Henson will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain MacKenlon, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on **Tuesday, May 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Tonnan**, Captain C. Siepperd, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 21**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Choman**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 24**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, May 30**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Monday, May 26**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON and ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Thursday, March 20**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Monday, June 9**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, June 10**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
———	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
———	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
———	—	Tacoma	Grayson	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May 24	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 26	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 26	—	Tacomo, ect.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 27	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S.T. & Co.
June 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
June 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June 27	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 25	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 2	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 23	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 31	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 10	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 20	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	London	Neuralia	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
May 26	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 30	—	London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June 5	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	—	Marseilles & Genoa	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 9	—	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 10	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 12	—	London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July 3	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 10	—	London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	—	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 20	5.30	Ningpo	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May 21	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May 25	8.00	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 31	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 3	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 20	—	Chefoo & Tistsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 20	3.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 20	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	D.L.	Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 21	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 23	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 24	D.L.	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 20	D.L.	Wuhu/Swatow	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	M.M.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
May 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
M M B	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
B N B	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

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S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13	—	Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 16	—	Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 20	—	Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr. 6	— Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 8	— Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 22	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	— Ningpo	Kiangtean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27	— Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	— Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May 1	— Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 4	— Tsingtao	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yoko
May 7	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 10	— New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Chi.	M. & Co.
May 11	— Japan	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 11	— Canton	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
May 11	— Hankow	Kiangping	Chi.	Ch. S.Shaw
May 12	— Hongkong	Celtic Prince	Br.	D. & Co.
May 12	— San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 13	— Hongkong	Hwahkun	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
May 13	— Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 13	— Japan	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
May 13	— Hankow	Astrahan	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 13	— River Ports	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May 15	— Hongkong	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 15	— Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	
May 15	— Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	
May 15	— Vladivostok	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 16	— Japan	Hokkai Maru	Chi.	S. Yoko
May 16	—	Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May 16	— River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
May 16	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
May 16	— River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 17	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
May 17	— River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	— River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 17	— Hongkong	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	Tenri Maru	Jap.	
May 18	— Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	— Japan	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 18	— Japan	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	— Japan	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 18	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
May 18	— River Ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	— River Ports	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
May 18	— River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 18	— Hankow	Koun Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
May 18	— Hankow	Siangtah	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	— Singapore	Grayson	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May 18	— Tientsin, ports	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 18	— Japan	Vero Maru 2	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 18	— Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 18	— Chinwangtao	Shawhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May 19	— Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 19	— Singapore	Trigonia	Dut.	A.P. Co.
May 19	— Chinwangtao	Tseangtah	Chi.	L.&E.L. Co.
May 19	— Hankow	Upolu	Nor.	O. Thorsson
May 19	— River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 19	— Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 19	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May 19	— Hongkong	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	— Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 19	— Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 19	— Japan	Taiyu Maru	Jap.	

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FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 8	June 10

FOR MARSEILLES

*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh,	June 1	June 9

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*AFRICA MARU	20,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 25	May 26
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 28	May 30

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	3,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 26	May 28

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	May 26, 1919
KOREA MARU	June 25, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct., 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

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*S.S. "NANKING,"	JUNE	17th
S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

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YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9

AMERICAN LINE

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TSUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	May 23
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	June 3

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	May 21
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 31

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

MUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Jun. 3

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AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23

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CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Techow dep.		10.32	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Taianfu dep.		8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220	:				5.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Taianfu arr.		7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Taianfu dep.		6.01	3.25	16.24
12.22	3.47	0.38		arr. Yenchowfu dep.		3.49	0 40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.		3.39	0.02	12 38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Liuching dep.		1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		23.36	19.30	5.30
9.	:		420	:				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	523	arr. Pengpu dep.		19.53	14.55	15.20
11.31	13.20	8.40		dep. Pengpu arr.		19.48	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.56	13.00	631	arr. Pukow dep.		15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Taianfu-Tsangchow Branch Line					Liuchiang-Tsangchow Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.06	23.53	21.20	16.40	9.50	d. Liuchiang a.	16.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Taianfu d.	11.15	23.00	22.00	17.50	10.40	a. Tsangchow d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

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By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

BLAME PLACED ON TISZA FOR ARCHDUKE'S DEATH

Viennese Say He Was In Plot For Assassination That Started World War

By Beatrice Baskerville
(*New York World*)

Rome, March 23.—Vienna has not stopped trying to guess who started the war and still looks for culprits, though most Viennese lay all the blame on Kaiser Wilhelm and Count Tisza, old Emperor Franz Joseph's masterful Foreign Minister.

In a pamphlet called "The Assassination of Sarajevo and Tisza's Guilt," Dr. Ziber, librarian of Vienna University, and a Father Francis, who was confessor to the Archduchess assassinated with her husband at SaraJevo, lift the veil from secrets which, so far as Vienna goes, are secrets no longer, openly blaming Tisza, and not the Jugo-Slavs, for planning and carrying out the double assassination which led to the war.

"Tisza," says the Archduchess' confessor, "was aided and abetted by the court, who hated him, and, above all, hated the Archduchess, because she was not of royal blood and had such influence over her husband. Count Tisza was a fanatical Protestant, and loathed the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, a strict Catholic, both for his religious views and his dislike for Kaiser Wilhelm, whom the Archduke always mistrusted. The old Emperor also disliked the man who was to succeed him, and greatly feared that the Archduchess would manage, despite the law of the Hapsburg monarchy, to become Empress of Austria, just as she could legally become Queen Consort of Hungary.

"Everybody in the Archduke's household can testify that the Archduke was afraid to go to Sarajevo, for he felt that death awaited him there. The last thing he was heard to say, as he started from his palace at Belvedere never to return again, was: 'Oh! I would give a fortune to miss my train.'

"But he could not miss that train, for it would have waited for him anyway. He did all he could to dissuade his wife from going to Sarajevo with him. But she insisted, determined to share his death as she had shared his life."

People in Vienna have known all this for some time. An eyewitness at the Archduke's funeral told The World correspondent more details which do not come into the pamphlet.

Confined Bodies On Barroom Floor

"The behavior of the court at the official funeral service was a scandal. All the foreign diplomatists noticed it. The old Emperor looked particularly well and cheerful. The service over, the coffins were hurried to the railway station to take them to the Archduke's favorite country seat, a short way down the line. He had made a point in his will of being buried with his wife in the country, and not with the Hapsburgs in the Franciscan Monastery in Vienna, where the family has been burried for many hundred years, but where his morganatic wife might not be laid to rest.

"Not one of the family went with the dead. Only a few of the court officials were sent, and no friends were asked to go. When we got to the small country station a fearful storm burst. It was impossible to drive the coffins in an open hearse for several miles. The court officials, showing all the brutality of sycophants, dumped the two coffins down on the filthy floor of the saloon bar at the railway depot. And there they stood for three hours, whilst drunken men sang ribald songs around them. It was a disgraceful sight."

The confessor reminds his readers that the details of the Sarajevo plot were never known for the simple reason that the Imperial Government never made an inquiry, being satisfied with the trial and condemnation of the three men who actually threw the bombs, but were merely tools of Tisza and the court.

"The Hungarian magnates who were friendly to Tisza helped him and the court to get the archduke out of the way, not only because they wanted to please Tisza, but also because the assassination was to form a pretext for bringing reactionary laws to weight on the Jugo-Slav, whom the Hungarians hated and despised. And for a time they succeeded. Never were the Jugo-Slavs so badly treated as from the outbreak of the world war till the downfall of the Hapsburg Empire." This is Dr. Ziber's opinion.

Why Tisza Hated Them

Tisza paid for his sins with his life. Last November he was assassinated in his own house at Budapest by political enemies, who gained entrance disguised as soldiers. But Tisza's niece, who, with his wife, was at his side when he was shot, swears that the man, dressed in a mud-stained soldier's uniform, had delicate hands and beautifully manicured nails, and was a society man.

Tisza's faults found him out before that, however. All went well for him so long as the old Emperor Franz Joseph lived. He was master and forced the Emperor to sign the declaration of war against Russia, though the old monarch wept as he did so. But when Kaiser Karl inherited the throne he found a bitter enemy in the Empress Zita and a yet more bitter one in her mother, the Duchess of Parma. Zita could not bear that Tisza, a Protestant, should put the crown of St. Stephen on her huband's head when he was crowned King of Hungary at Budapest.

By ancient Hungarian law it was his right, because he was Premier of Hungary. And when he refused to kneel down at the elevation of the host Zita and her mother determined to bring about his political ruin.

Tisza's Triumph, Short Lived

They worked long, but succeeded in the end. The war dragged on, Kaiser Karl tried vainly to stop it, blamed Tisza for supporting Kaiser Wilhelm, and finally dismissed him from office. After the Austrian defeat in October, 1918, when the Dual Empire was crashing about Karl's ears, he looked for a strong man to help. There was none but Tisza. Reluctantly, but for the sake of his throne, he asked his fallen enemy to take office again. Tisza agreed. But he was assassinated a few days later.

And now that chapter of royal intrigue and crime, Shakespearian in its unerring tragedy, mediaeval in its brutality, is closed, and only a confessor and a librarian take the trouble to lay the blame where it belongs.

Karl shoots rabbits in a small park at Eckartsau, while his wife spends her time between the church and the children. Tisza's widow lives in a shabby flat in a mean street in Budapest, and Archduke Franz Ferdinand's children, neglected by all but a few faithful servants since their parents' violent death, are lost in complete oblivion.

EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED BUT HIS LIFE SPARED

Agreement Reached In April Not To Inflict Death Penalty On Him

By Richard V. Oulahan

Paris, April 9.—The discussion in the Council of Four yesterday has made clear that ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is not to suffer capital punishment for high crimes and misdemeanors, but he will probably never know how narrowly he escaped the imposition of the supreme penalty. He may thank his stars and to an equal degree Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, for the mercy that is to be shown him.

The question of lesser punishment is still undetermined. The Council of Four has under consideration a report from the Commission on Responsibilities strongly recommending his trial by a military tribunal. To this report Mr. Lansing, who is President of the commission, and the Japanese representative have made reservations—in other words, have disagreed with the conclusions of the overwhelming majority of the other belligerent nations, big and little.

President Wilson, with Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, are giving careful study to the report and Secretary Lansing's counter argument. The most that may be said is that the possibility of action likely to result in the ex-Kaiser's execution has been eliminated.

From the outset of the discussions in the Commission on Responsibilities there was a distinct effort on the part of the French, British, and other nations to prove that the Kaiser deserved death. It is said that many precedents were cited to show that this punishment would be consistent with the treatment of other tyrannical and irresponsible monarchs. But references to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Charles I., Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette did not stand up under the application of latter-day conceptions of justice.

It was finally agreed unanimously that on legal grounds Wilhelm could not be held responsible for bringing on the war, and on that point all the members of the commission are united in their suggestions to the council. But the French, British, Italians, and smaller nationalities represented in the commission's personnel believe that political exigencies demand that he be dealt with severely. It is gathered that they are trying to influence the council to regard him in the light of another Napoleon, whose complete freedom of action would be a menace to the world.

Secretary Lansing has submitted a separate memorandum in which Wilhelm's culpability is considered from a legal point of view. While the overwhelming majority of the commission contends that he is responsible largely for the acts in violation of the rules of war committed by the land and naval forces, Mr. Lansing is understood to take the ground that what was done in his name was sustained by his own people, and that he cannot be held legally culpable for that reason. At the same time there is no effort on Mr. Lansing's part, it is stated, to prove that Wilhelm and his principal advisers are entitled to be let off without punishment. On this particular point, however, there is no definite information, since the members of the commission have bound themselves to secrecy.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1919

Date and Destination	For	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Toonan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Hongkong	Tean	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Chinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	M. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, May 22.							
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Yusang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Friday, May 23.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Colombia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan & America, via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
Saturday, May 24.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Choysang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, May 26.							
N'saki, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Shinyo Maru	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.00

A Parcels 9:30 a.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 11:30 a.m.; parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Ecuador ..... Apr. 27
Tenyo Maru ..... May 10
For Seattle
Suwa Maru ..... May 9
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... Apr. 18
Melville Dollar ..... Apr. 24
Empress of Russia ..... May 10
For New York Via Panama
Lowther Castle ..... Apr. 19
For London, etc.
Laomedon ..... Apr. 21
Bassano ..... Apr. 18
Carnarvonshire ..... Apr. 19
Chifuku Maru ..... Apr. 24
Somedone Maru ..... Apr. 25
Nellore ..... Apr. 25
Atsuta Maru ..... Apr. 29
Peleus ..... May 3
Glengyle ..... May 4
Carmarthenshire ..... May 10
Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 12
For Liverpool
Telamon ..... Apr. 17
Pakling ..... May 11
For Marseilles
Paul Lecat ..... May 10
For Odessa
Mylie ..... Apr. 24
For Bombay
Hejaz ..... Apr. 26
Dilwara ..... May 19
For Java
Tjiliwong ..... May 9

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Friday, May 23, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The P. and O. s.s. Neuralia will be despatched for London and Marseilles via Suez on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will sail for the same port today. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai for yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghi tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, with mails for Europe, left Shanghai for Bombay yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon, with parcel ports for the United Kindom, will leave for London via Suez today.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia willl eave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow at noon and may be expected to arrive on Friday. The Colombia sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu on Saturday.

The A. L. s.s. Arratoon Apcar was sheduled to leave Hongkong for Kobe on Sunday.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$625
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$500 S.
North China	Tls. 220 B.
Union of Canton	HK $1120 Cli.
Yangtsze	$232 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$100
Hongkong Fire	$320
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$100
Indo-China Pref.	172/6 B.
"Shell"	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 37½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 23½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$97 x R S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 87 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 40
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 225 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170 B.
Oriental	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 173 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 11 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	$157 S.
Green Island	$7½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 18½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$99
Moutrie	$83
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	$12 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.85
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13.00
Kamunting	Tls. 51
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samanggo	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.02½
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay. pref.	Tls. 3
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.96 S.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$5
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 79 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 79 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 156

S. Sellers. Se. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....May 24
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. May 20
MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ..May 3[illegible]

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.33	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunglang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kaking dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.36	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsuh dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaugan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Goods and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chaugan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahsuh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunglang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.15*	*10.36*	*11.38*	*14.06*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 36	11.38	14.06	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siaowu dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

PAY IN BRITISH NAVY TO UNDERGO CHANGES

Decisions Recently Made By Admiralty Are Approved By Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—The Government has approved the decisions of the Admiralty arising from the report of the Jerram Committee on the pay of the navy.

Marines will be paid in future at naval, instead of military, rates.

The total annual cost of the new rates, initially, will be £4,447,000 annually and eventually £6,148,000.

Able seamen with six years' service can now obtain a weekly wage of 31/- to 53/-, the latter with allowances and including the value of food, and if married and with two children 80/-, including the separation allowance.

The pay of a petty-officer ranges from 49/- to 53/-, according to service, and if married and with two children 97/- to 107/- with allowances.

A chief petty officer may reach 128/- per week.

The new scale is retrospective to February 1, 1919.

Anglo-French Session Discusses Colonies

Purpose Of Meeting At Paris Is To Strengthen Relations In West Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—A Franco-British Colonial Conference, with the special object of strengthening and extending relations between the two countries and their West African colonies, has closed after deciding to hold Conferences frequently in Paris and Liverpool.

STRIKING BANK CLERKS SEE FRENCH MINISTER

Efforts To Adjust Differences At Paris Meet With No Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 10.—Delegates of the 20,000 Paris bank clerks who are now on strike, were summoned to the Ministry of Labor today and efforts made to bring about an understanding with the bankers without result. On Sunday the bank strikers are planning a silent procession on the Boulevards.

Paris, May 11.—The Paris bank clerks are still on strike.

Pastels Foe Stole Displayed At Paris

Exhibition Of La Tour's Work Opened At Louvre By President Poincare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 14.—President Poincare opened at the Louvre today a temporary exhibition of the celebrated 86 pastels by La Tour, which were captured by the Germans at St. Quentin and subsequently given up.

Preparedness Urged By Haig In Address

Nation, He Says, Cannot Count On Building An Army During Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—At a banquet in Glasgow Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig said that the outstanding lesson of the war was the extraordinary military advantages gained by superior preparation for war. We had no right to count upon getting the opportunity of building up an army during a campaign, and despite our expectations with regard to the League of Natons we could not afford to disregard the necessity for military preparations. It was to a territorial citizen army that we must look.

VISCOUNT GREY GIVES VIEWS ON COVENANT

Believes Nations Can Achieve More Working Together Than Each On Own Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—Viscount Grey of Falloden has furnished Reuter's Agency with his views regarding the Covenant of the League of Nations.

He is delighted that so much has been accomplished, having feared that the Conference would achieve much less. It proved that the downfall of Germany has convinced the Allied and Associated Powers that the national development of each could be better assured by the security of permanent peace than by attempts to promote their separate national interests.

The Covenant had made a good beginning respecting labor, disarmament and the responsibility for the backward races, which Viscount Grey was of opinion were the three essentials.

It was good that the Covenant accepted the provisions of the Labor Convention.

The most effective reduction of armaments would come from the security of the League and they would diminish as the League grew strong and vital. Consequently public opinion within the League must secure the utmost publicity on the question of reducing armaments.

The acceptance of the mandatory principle with regard to the backward races was a great point gained.

He was convinced the working of the Covenant would prove that it does not go too far nor is unpracticable. It should also satisfy those who say that it does not go far enough. The key of the whole organism was the annual meeting of Premiers or Foreign Ministers and so long as it was regularly held and wisely inspired, the peace of the world should be secure.

The meetings of the Assembly, too, were very important. Its constitution was criticised as insufficiently democratic but its members would be sent by the respective Governments and therefore it was for the peoples to see that the members really represent them. He hoped an ambitious view would inspire the functions of the Secretariat in order that it should shortly develop into a great International Civil Service.

Viscount Grey paid a handsome tribute to the choice or Sir Eric Drummond, whose appointment was orgiginally suggested by the Americans.

He was still convinced that Russia and the enemy countries must be admitted as soon as they could be relied upon to observe the Covenant.

"The success of the League rests with the people, who can make their Governments what they will," he said.

OMSK RAISES QUESTION ABOUT RUSSIA'S STATUS

Harbin Informed Steps Have Been Taken To Summon National Assembly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Omsk, May 13.—In view of the approaching consummation of the League of Nations, the Government and civil circles here are agitated regarding its attitude vis-a-vis Russia and the impression prevails that Russia will be treated on the same basis as enemy countries and only qualified for inclusion in the League on the restoration of her national status.

This feeling is being exploited for purposes of propaganda against the Allies and consequently unmistakable tendencies in opposition to the League are developing.

Petrograd Factories Close

Stockholm, May 8.—A message from Petrograd states that a decree has been issued closing all factories not manufacturing munitions and enrolling all their workers in the Red Army for despatch to the front.

Ask Allies For Aid

London, May 10.—Reuter's Agency learns that a memorandum has been addressed to the heads of the British and French military mission in the Caucasus, for transmission to their Governments, by the Russian National Center Party, a new organisation associated with General Denikin's army.

The memorandum asks for information concerning Allied policy in Russia, pleads for assistance to fight Bolshevism and requests that a diplomatic representative of the Allies be attached to General Denikin. It is pointed out in London that large supplies of war material have been sent to General Denikin and he must now be receiving them, though transport to the Caucasus is slow.

Reuter's Agency learns that a professor of the Military Academy at Omsk, in a recent interview concerning Admiral Koltchak's offensive, says that the Soviet forces have been completely defeated on a front of 860 miles. He estimates that the Siberian troops require six weeks of fighting to reach Simbirsk, a month to capture Samara and less than a month to take Kazan.

Bolsheviki Launch Attack

Omsk, May 16.—The Bolsheviki have commenced an counter-offensive and are concentrating heavy reinforcements in the Tchistopol salient. With a view of relieving the pressure there a portion of General Galda's army had rapidly marched towards the Volga, compelling the enemy to divert his forces.

The military staff at Omsk views the situation without apprehension. It thinks the enemy will make most desperate efforts to hold Kazan, which is forty versts from Tchistopol. The lost of Kazan would deal a fatal blow to the Soviet authorities and would afford the Siberian troops a commanding base for their drive towards Moscow.

To Summon Assembly

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 17.—According to the Russian Telegraph Agency, preliminary steps have been taken towards summoning the National Assembly.

An official communique issued by the Siberian army headquarters announces:

"Part of the river Viatka is in our hands.

"Our southern group has accomplished the task of surrounding Orenburg, the fall of which is expected at any time.

"In other directions our advance is continuing successfully."

The bad state of the rouble here has led to speculation in land and houses, the prices of which have risen tremendously.

The committee formed to regulate prices and to oppose speculation has decided to organise a permanent bureau consisting of representatives of the Municipality, the Exchange Committee, the Ministry of Supplies and the commercial department of the railway, which will be given not only advisory but also executive rights.

Finances Disordered

Harbin, May 18.—The local paper, Noyostis Jisni, has closed owing to the impossibility of paying the workmen the increase of wages they require owing to the depreciation of the rouble.

It is understood that General Horvath will arrive here in two weeks on his way to Omsk.

According to the Russian Telegraph Agency, two Russians who recently managed to escape from Petrograd to Siberia declare that the inhabitants of the capital, who are greatly diminished in numbers, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of General Judenitch and the Finnish troops, which at present are quite near the town.

A Russian Colonel who has arrived in Harbin from the front states that the Bolsheviki are utterly demoralised and unable to offer serious opposition, largely owing to the lack of supplies, bad transport and their savage regime.

Japanese Army Men Leave For Germany

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 13.—Four army officers are leaving for Germany today via America. They will spend three years studying conditions in Germany.

Great Sea Fighters To Stay, Says Beatty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 11.—Admiral Beatty, interviewed by an Italian newspaper, expressed the opinion that Super-dreadnaughts had came to stay and more fast cruisers were equally necessary.

War Costs Are Fixed By British Dominions

List Of Expenditures Stated In House Of Commons In Answer To Query

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir John Norton-Griffiths, Colonel Charles Amery stated that the war expenditure of Canada was approximately £255,000,000; Australia, £291,000,000; New Zealand £75,750,000; South Africa £23,000,000, and Newfoundland £2,000,000.

FRANCE'S MONEY AWARDS DISPLEASE DEPUTIES

State Of Financial Situation Leads Chamber To Refuse Aid To Austria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 10.—Observations made in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies left no doubt as to the disappointment felt by the French politicians regarding the monetary terms offered to Germany, France having to bear the brunt of her war debt herself.

Because of the critical financial situation France is facing, the Budget Committee in the Chamber of Deputies rejected by a unanimous vote the proposal to advance 45 milliards of francs for feeding Austria in spite of the fact that the Minister of Commerce strongly urged the proposal.

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

TONIGHT at 9.15
Last Night of
The Colossal
Vaudeville Banquet
with
The Queen of Musical Comedy
LAURA GUERITE
Supported by
GEORGE ROSS
"The One Man Music Hall"
Edyth Hyland (Mezzo Soprano), Carlton Chase (Singing Light Comedian), Hal, the Australian Jesting Juggler, Bertie and Benson, in their remarkable "Pot-pourri of foolishness" Alma Waite, Dorothy Sutton and Beauty Chorus—(in Song and Dance), Dot Fay, Dainty Dancer, "WAIT & C."

TOMORROW (Wednesday)
and THURSDAY
The Record Breaking Revue
"LET'S GO!"
Written by
LAURA GUERITE and GEORGE ROSS

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The Great American Revusical Comedy Success
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Tuesday and Wednesday,
20th and 21st May
AMBASSADOR GERRARD'S
"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
Ten Parts; 10,000 Feet
THE GRANDEST PHOTOPLAY OF THE DAY

THE PICTURE WILL BE SCREENED FROM 9 P.M.

Usual Prices of Admission

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

ANOTHER SPECIAL
Six-Part Paramount Feature
IS TO BE EXHIBITED
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 20th, 21st and 22nd
Marguerite Clark
In one of her most captivating characterizations
"MICE and MEN"

Olympic Theatre

Special Triangle
PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 20th, 21st and 22nd May
Showing
"Hell-To-Pay-Austin"
Thomas Ince's Stirring Drama
Five Parts
Starring Bessie Love and Wilfred Lucas
Two Famous Artists

On Friday, 23rd
"THE FALL OF A NATION"
Seven Reels

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, May 20th and 21st
JANE GREY
In a Five-Part Pathe Gold Rooster Film
"THE TEST"
Another of these original Pathe Plays you like.

Have You Seen a Picture of Hell?
This week we are showing a series of remarkable and phenomenal pictures of a great volcanic eruption called
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Summoned up in one word
"UNIQUE!"
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LONESOME LUKE
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"NOTHING BUT TROUBLE"
He's found it this week
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A THOMAS DIXON MOTION PICTURE SPECTACLE IN

SEVEN ACTS

"THE FALL OF A NATION"

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